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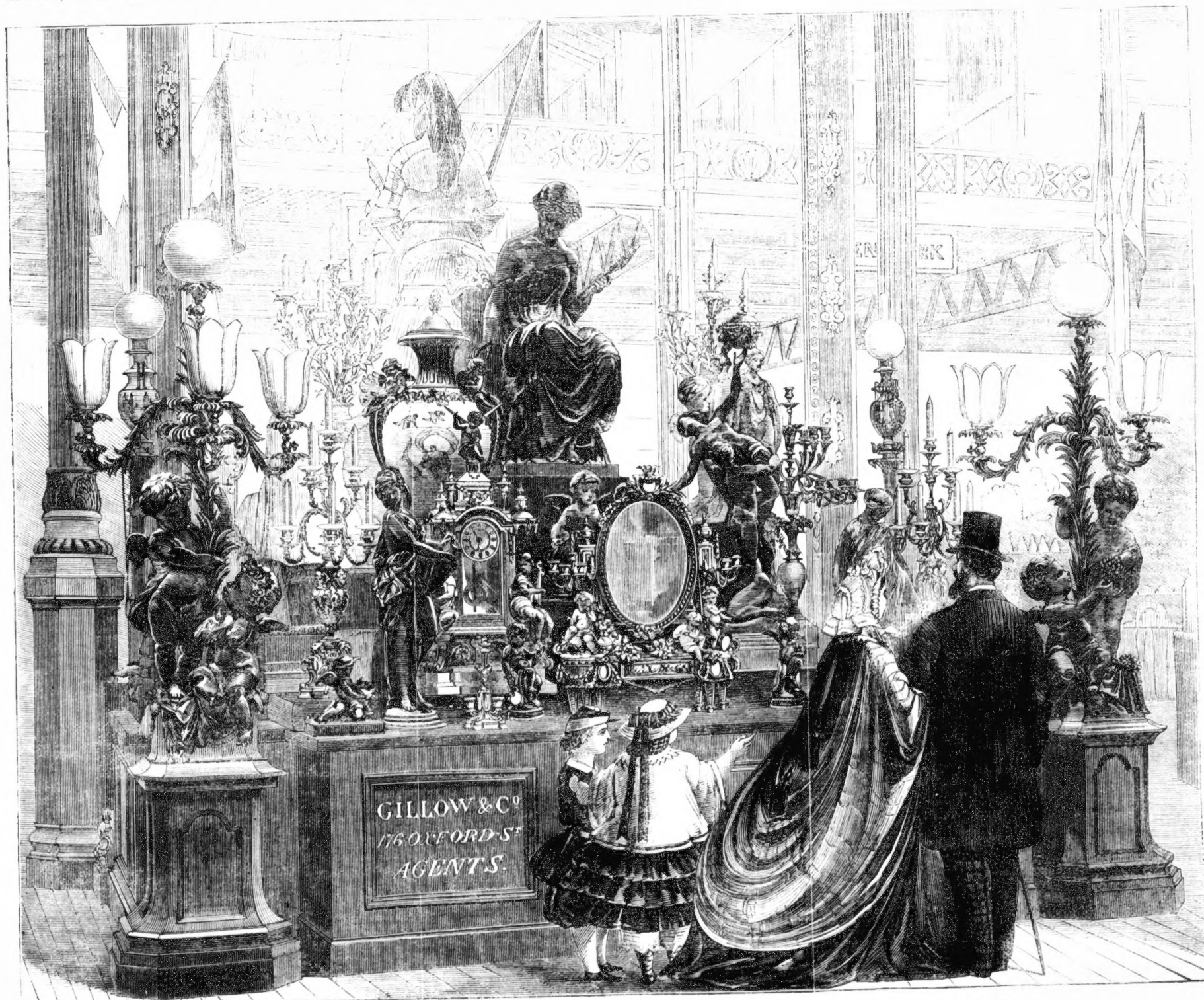
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE interest taken by England in the American War is of so absorbing a character that even affairs of the greatest importance in Europe scarcely now obtain a moment's attention from us. A species of civil war is being carried on in the Austrian empire between the Emperor and the Hungarians; in the Russian empire between the Emperor and the Poles; Denmark is threatened with invasion by all Germany, with Prussia at its head; Prussia herself is agitated by an internal struggle of no small importance; France holds Rome with as tight a hand as ever, though the Emperor Napoleon raises the question of its liberation from time to time, as if to impress upon the world that it depends upon him, and him only, to bring that result about; and in the far east of Europe a revolution is being accomplished which, in the midst of the general turmoil, is scarcely honoured with a day's notice. Of course every nation in Europe that is now struggling for its liberty either against legitimate despots or against foreign invaders imagines its own particular cause to be the most important in the world, and exclaims that if that cause be lost there will be

an end to freedom everywhere. The Greeks believe that the time has now arrived for the Christian subjects of the Porte to throw off for ever the degrading yoke of the Mohammedan Turks, and that the salvation of Europe depends upon the Eastern question being settled in accordance with *their* views. The Italians maintain that the presence of French troops at Rome is a constant menace to the independence of the existing kingdom of Italy, and warn us that the steadfast aim of the Emperor Napoleon is to create an immense Latin empire, with Italy for one of its provinces. Prussia declares—apart from the minor constitutional question in her own territory—that the happiness of Germany and the “civilisation” of Europe in accordance with German ideas is the great problem of the day, and that it is to be solved by uniting under a central Government the numerous States, great and small, which now form the German Confederation, and by “Germanising” all the inhabitants of these States—whether Italians, Slavonians, Scandinavians, or Dutchmen—who are not of German race. The Danes are convinced that if the liberties of Denmark are destroyed, Germany and Russia will meet in the Baltic and

partition the free Scandinavian kingdoms, as, ninety years ago, they partitioned Poland. Finally, Poland assures us, as of old, that with her fate is mixed up that of all the west of Europe, and that an independent Poland is the only barrier that can possibly be devised against Russian aggression.

All these cries from the distressed, these shouts from the ambitious, countries of Europe fall upon our ear, but are scarcely heard—so intent are we upon the actual life and death struggle that is going on in America, and which affects a large portion of our working population almost as much as an invasion of our own shores would do. Hitherto very little has been done for our starving operatives, whose numbers are increasing daily, and have long been reckoned by tens of thousands. At last Mr. Cobden has spoken out on the subject of the cotton famine, and has suggested a comprehensive plan for relieving those to whom it has caused such acute and prolonged suffering. It was time to contrive measures of assistance on the largest possible scale, and even at the present moment it is quite certain that the distress in the manufacturing districts is not at its worst. It has reached that point, however, at



BRONZES AND OTHER OBJECTS OF ART, BY VICTOR PALLARD, IN THE FRENCH COURT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

which it becomes the duty of the whole country to take part in the work of relief, every man according to his abilities and resources. Under a properly-organised system for collecting charitable offerings, ten times as much will be forthcoming as would be contributed if each individual were left to give when, where, and how he might think fit; and we believe that the system recommended by Mr. Cobden will be found to answer well. We all know that, even among persons who are really of a charitable disposition, many are too indolent or too thoughtless to put their charity in practice at the very moment when it would be most beneficial. They resolve to subscribe, but do not exactly know where to send the money, or, knowing, are not inclined to take the trouble. This may be, and no doubt is, very wrong; but, like so many other things that are wrong, it appears to be natural. It is not natural, however, for a person who has any idea of giving at all to refuse his contribution when he is called upon and plainly asked for it; and, indeed, under a system of gentle and, under the circumstances, very justifiable pressure, many persons will feel themselves compelled to assume the virtue of benevolence "if they have it not." The machinery for obtaining the greatest possible amount for the relief of the distressed operatives ought to be so arranged as to extract money from the most unwilling pockets. Subscriptions ought to be "localised," so that in every parish and parochial district it shall be known who does, and, above all, who does not, subscribe; and it will betoken a very unhealthy state of public feeling if those who do not respond to the call made upon them for aid are not regarded as being, morally, in the position of defaulters.

Mr. Cobden, in the course of his late speech on international law, complained that a great many writers never spoke of the effect on England of the American War without attacking the manufacturers. We hope with Mr. Cobden that there will now be an end to such attacks; but it must be remembered that they were only directed against those manufacturers who, having profited largely by the labour of their workmen in better days, deserted them in the hour of misfortune, shut up their mills, sold their cotton, and declared that they had no account to give of their conduct either to their workmen or to any one else. If the rich millowners accept their responsibilities, if the class of employers in the manufacturing districts take the lead in organising plans for the relief of the unemployed, no one will have a word to say against them. But it was enough to provoke attacks to hear them lamenting over the political disabilities of the operatives without showing the slightest pity for their utter destitution in a material sense. Even now Mr. Cobden asks us to consider whether, if the franchise were greatly extended among the working classes, there would not be a majority in the House of Commons in favour of reduced taxation. With reduced taxation we should, of course, have reduced armaments; and it is perfectly certain that a nation with a small army and navy will put up with a great deal from a nation with a large army and navy rather than go to war. These considerations have nothing to do with the question before the manufacturers just now. Every one wishes to see the taxation of the country reduced as soon as possible within reasonable limits. No one thinks of going to war; while, as regards the working men of Lancashire and Cheshire, what they want is—not votes but bread.

For the present there ought to be an increase of taxation throughout the country—every one taxing himself for the benefit of the distressed operatives. Let us have no wrangling about political nostrums, no factious recriminations; but let us all remember that it is the duty of every party in the country at present to provoke no civil war of tongues, but to collect as much money as possible for the thousands of families who are suffering from the cotton famine.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE CLOSING DAY.

ON Saturday the public were admitted for the last time to the International Exhibition of 1862. Already, as an exhibition, it is a thing of the past. Beyond the simple ceremonial of singing our national hymn no formality of any kind marked the occasion. There were crowds of visitors, though neither more nor less than might have been expected on such a miserable day. The familiar faces of aristocratic and distinguished visitors again thronged the nave, though this time it was not the only promenade, for the side courts, galleries, annexes—all were full of eager groups, traversing the building in every direction, visiting and inspecting their favourite courts and classes for the last time.

At three o'clock the building seemed more full than it has ever been on the occasion of the two memorable State days, when so much was expected and so very little seen. Some little excitement was caused at this time by the premature and entirely unexpected strains of the organ at the east end, commencing with the National Anthem, which led the visitors pell-mell back to that part of the building. This false note of termination, however, was soon checked, and popular confidence so far restored in the integrity of the simple programme that every one contentedly stood or sat round the west dome, till galleries, side courts, and every place from which anything could be seen or heard, and very many from which little could be heard, and nothing seen at all, was thronged with thousands of visitors.

The members of the Sacred Harmonic Society were partly in the west gallery, by the side of Messrs. Walker and Mr. Hodgeland's organ, among the finest and richest toned in all the building, and partly also round the dais, under the west dome, used at the opening on May 1. The Duke of Buckingham, Sir Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Sandford, and Mr. Lindon, with a number of ladies and gentlemen, were also near the dais, around and about which, as we have said, nearly 40,000 visitors were collected.

As the clock struck four the well-known words of our National Anthem were begun, at first with diffidence, but gradually swelling out into a sound which, if it did not fill the building, at least sent its clear, solemn tones up the nave, bringing together the scattered groups from all parts, hurrying down on tiptoe and bareheaded, to assist by their presence at what to all Englishmen is almost a religious ceremony. It was curious to watch the great mass of quiet, upturned faces as they listened with that peculiar mingling of pride and reverence to every note of the strain—listened with an earnestness of feeling and attention not common even in this country. For a few moments after its close there was a pause, and then, as at a signal, a

loud cheer broke forth, with clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs, which was renewed again and again, and "one cheer more" led to another and a louder, till there was no method of restoring silence but by singing "Partant pour la Syrie." To this compliment to our foreign visitors the same respectful attention was paid and the same cheering greeted its termination, when again and again came the heavy rolling cheer and calls for an encore which made the building, large as it is, echo again. To this fresh demand the members of the Society kindly lent an indulgent ear, and sang "Rule Britannia," and, to do them justice, the audience spared no efforts to make them sing it half-a-dozen times more, so loud and long-sustained was their applause. But there was no response to this emphatic and vigorous encore. Some concession was, however, made to popular opinion by playing "Auld Lang Syne," but even the plaintive strains of this fine old melody were soon overwhelmed and buried under the tremendous clamour with which every bell in the building commenced "ringing out." They seemed at once to open at full cry from every nook and gallery—high overhead, in side courts and main avenues, and down in secluded bays where no one dreamt that bells lay lurking—all gave tongue at once, filling the air with such a hideous jangle of varied sounds as ought at once to have emptied the building, though it did not. Visitors sat and promenaded though dusk was fully on, and the great vista down the nave was almost dark, and would have been quite so but for the little jets of gas which flared out here and there. It was quite six o'clock before the place was clear, and for the last time as an exhibition given over to the custody of the police, who from the commencement have guarded its contents so well, and who, when marshalled in the centre transept and their last daily reports given in, openly rejoiced that their long monotony of duties at the building were at length over.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The practical question which will occur to every Englishman's mind, now that the excitement and the triumph too is done, is, "Has it paid its way?" or, rather, will there be any such deficit as the guarantors may fairly be called upon to make up? Without professing to have any official information on this important subject, we may safely venture to announce that, as far as the guarantors are concerned, the exhibition has "paid," and they will not be called upon for a single farthing. There will be a deficit on receipts as compared with expenditure, as all in any way interested in this question have known there would be for months past. But this deficit, so far from reaching the enormous sum of £80,000 or £90,000, as has been so repeatedly stated, will, we believe, be less than £25,000, and may even be under £20,000. This amount, we believe, will be mainly made good by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas—that is to say, that, in addition to whatever may be the shortcoming on the third £100,000 they were to receive under their agreement, they will submit to a still further reduction to cover the liability of the guarantors. The daily returns of money taken at the doors show a total received of nearly £315,000, excluding, of course, the admissions by shilling-day tickets. The season-tickets have, it is said, realised nearly £80,000, and the shilling tickets also a considerable sum. Altogether, the receipts from every source, including refreshment and photographic contracts, waiting-rooms, umbrellas, stands, sales of catalogues, &c., have been, we believe, up to Saturday last within a very small amount of £500,000 sterling, and are not unlikely to be £510,000, or even £520,000 before the final closing of accounts after the distribution of prizes by the Prince of Wales. The expenses of constructing the building according to the original plan have, it is stated, been within the £200,000 originally advanced by the Bank of England, though, of course, the commissioners have incurred the usual supplementary estimate in the way of extras, such as the annexes, gilding, foundations for machinery, &c., which bring the total cost up to nearly £70,000 more. The office and staff expenses have been unusually, indeed almost parsimoniously, low; but roadmaking and hire of police account for large sums, as do also the charges for receiving goods, &c., in the building, the redelivery of which outside the exhibition will be about as much more. In short, therefore, if every claimant were paid in full, the guarantors would be liable for some 9 or 10 per cent upon the amount they individually underwrote. But both the commissioners and the contractors have done their utmost to avoid such an unpleasant call, and will endeavour among themselves to cover whatever small deficiency may be found to exist at the final settling.

THE BUILDING A GIGANTIC BAZAAR.

The days of sale at the exhibition commenced on Monday. There needed no placarded announcement over all the entrances to state that the building was closed. The clear footways, empty cab-ranks, and wide deserted roads told plainly enough that the great days of the exhibition were over at last. In place of carriages there are vans; and straw, litter, and brown paper occupy the thresholds over which thousands of sightseers were eagerly streaming last week. Inside the difference is still more apparent. There are only sufficient visitors to mark the contrast between its aspect now and the days when it was thronged with hurrying crowds or ranks of fashionable promenaders. The hammer resounds from every nook and corner; exquisite triumphs of art-manufactures which have been bought, and for the possession of which their purchasers are clamorous, are being stowed away carefully in cotton wool; and one meets visitors at every corner with bundles of purchases under their arms.

Messrs. Garrard have removed their collection of gems, which is now only represented by Mr. Pellatt's imitation of the Koh-i-noor in crystal glass. The masterpieces or Emanuel's trophy case have also disappeared, but neither Mr. Hancock nor Hunt and Roskell, Mr. Elkington or Mr. Phillips, have moved anything from their displays. All the smaller jewellers intend to follow this example, so that scarcely a specimen of plate or jewellery beyond those we have mentioned will be touched till the fortnight of sale days is over. So also in the porcelain, glass, and decorative furniture courts, both English and foreign, the great bulk have remained undisturbed during this week. While one set of exhibitors are now removing their goods, others have for the last week or two been introducing new articles, and this has given a freshness to some departments which has been quite agreeable. Even now, the gaps occasioned by the unavoidable removal of collections are being replaced by others from the same sources. For instance, the late proprietors of the Royal Porcelain Works at Worcester, being under the necessity of removing the much-admired desert service manufactured by them for her Majesty, have replaced that superb production by the unsold gems formerly exhibited in the Ceramic Court of the Crystal Palace: so that memento-hunters will have an opportunity of securing articles associated with the exhibition, and which, if not rigidly belonging to it, will be at least beautiful, tasteful, and elegant specimens of ceramic art.

It may save purchasers some trouble in the removal of their souvenirs from the Exhibition building if we state that in all cases they ought to demand a ticket from the exhibitor of whom they purchase, which it is necessary to show on passing out with their goods. Without such a ticket the police have positive orders to let nothing leave the building.

THE BRONZES IN THE FRENCH COURT.

In our notices of the great International Exhibition we have more than once called attention to the display of bronzes and other works of art exhibited in the French Court. In this particular department our Gallic neighbours admittedly stood pre-eminent. For purity of material, elegance and true taste in design, and careful and finished workmanship, the bronzes in the French Court were altogether unrivalled by any others shown in the whole building; and among the French exhibitors in this department, M. Victor Paillard, of whose stand we this week print an Engraving, was as pre-eminent among his countrymen as those countrymen generally excelled everybody else. From a tiny chimney-piece ornament or bedroom candlestick to the massive, fullsize equestrian figure, everything was to be found in M. Paillard's collection, and everything there was of the most finished and beautiful description. M. Paillard, we believe, is no mere manufacturer of goods "to sell," but is an enthusiast in his art, and employs, at whatever cost, the highest talent to be found, both for furnishing designs and for executing the work; the great aim of the establishment being to produce, not flashy or showy articles that

will take the eye of the superficial lover of display, but genuine works of art such as will please the taste and secure the lasting approbation of the cultivated and fastidious connoisseur. In this aim it is impossible to deny that M. Paillard has perfectly succeeded; and though the prices he charges for his productions are higher than those of most other manufacturers, M. Paillard, we have been informed, does not make large profits, the superiority of his goods being more than equivalent to the extra price charged for them. But it is not in bronzes alone that the French, and especially M. Paillard, excel; in carvings in wood, and particularly in vases in marble and similar substances, the display in the French Court was something wonderful. Every shade of quality and colour in the material, every conceivable variation in design, and the utmost skill in fashioning and showing off to the best advantage the beauty of the substance and the artistic excellence in design, were to be found ranged on the shelves of M. Paillard and the other French exhibitors. It would be bootless now to enter into a critical comparison of different articles in this department of the exhibition. In a few days all will be gone; but those who are desirous of preserving a suitable and pleasing memento of the exhibition of 1862 will find in the French Court an almost endless variety to choose from; and, as there is yet another week in which purchases may be made, we would recommend all unsatisfied memento-hunters to again examine the French bronzes, vases, and other similar works of art, and they cannot fail of finding something to their several tastes, however exacting or diversified these may be.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A Ministerial Council, at which the Emperor was present, was held at Compiègne on Tuesday, for the special purpose, it is reported, of discussing the affairs of Greece and Italy. With reference to Greece, it is expected that the policy of non-intervention will be adopted by France; and, according to the *Patrie*, Earl Russell, in a circular addressed to the English agents abroad, pronounces in favour of a similar line of conduct, but points out that, according to the protocol of London, the crown of Greece cannot be conferred upon a Prince belonging to any of the reigning families of France, England, or Russia.

Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister in Paris, has taken the somewhat unusual, but in this case very rational, course of contradicting by a letter in the journals a statement recently made by *La France*. This latter paper asserted that the Italian Envoy had apologised to the French Government, in the name of his own Court, for General Durando's spirited circular maintaining the right of Italy to its capital. Chevalier Nigra denies that there was a single word of truth in this story. *La France* now starts with a new assertion—that the French Government has addressed a letter to Turin ignoring General Durando's circular altogether and referring simply once more to the old "point of departure" for negotiations on the Roman question.

ITALY.

It is asserted that the Minister of Marine has appointed a committee of inquiry into the state of the Italian Navy. Rumours of changes in the Cabinet, and of a dissolution of the Chambers, were current in Turin, but do not appear to have much foundation.

On the 1st inst. an encounter took place on the right bank of the Po, upon the Austrian frontier, between a body of Italian carabinieri and some Austrian soldiers. The Italians fired upon the Austrians, and after a few shots the two parties engaged in a hand-to-hand contest, without regarding the boundaries. The Austrian armed customs guards were repulsed from Italian territory. The Austrians were finally compelled to take to flight.

Serious inundations have taken place in Tuscany. The railway between Empoli and Siena is interrupted.

AUSTRIA.

The deliberations in the Council of Ministers at Vienna appear to have resulted in a friendly settlement of the dispute with the Chambers. The Government has formally declared, through M. Rechberg, that it will accept the vote of the Lower Chamber, by which the sum of 60,000 florins for diplomatic salaries was struck out of the Budget.

Vienna letters agree in stating that there is every reason to believe in the truth of the reported dissolution of the 8th corps-d'armée cantoned in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. All the regiments composing it are to be incorporated in the other divisions of the army of Italy.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Emperor of Russia is expected shortly at Warsaw. That city, according to the last advices, is still in a very agitated state, and several of the working classes have been arrested. If the personal observation of the Czar should lead to the adoption of measures acceptable to his Polish subjects it would as much redound to his credit as to the prosperity and comfort of the Polish people.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Minister of Justice, Count Victor Panin, has been dismissed from his office. An Imperial decree has been published repealing certain taxes in Poland which have been hitherto levied exclusively on the Jewish population.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has been thrown into much agitation by the Greek revolution, and a council of war has been held in Constantinople for the purpose of taking measures with a view to repel any possible attack from the side of Greece. It is said, however, that France and England have warned the Greeks not to raise the portentous "Eastern question," but to respect the Ottoman territory.

A telegram from Ragusa reports that an Albanian chief had revolted, which led to a combat between the Turks and Albanians at Hoti. The Albanians were dispersed, and the chief taken prisoner.

MEXICO.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following as the substance of the first despatches of General Forey, dated from Vera Cruz, 1st of October:—

The Commander-in-Chief of the expedition to Mexico landed at Vera Cruz on the 25th of September, under salutes from all the vessels in the roadstead, and immediately made a public entry into the city, where he was received by the garrison under arms, all the public functionaries, and an immense crowd of citizens. After reviewing the troops, he briefly addressed them as to the political object of the expedition, and the soldiers responded with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" At this moment General Forey remarked that the Mexican flag was not flying over the Ayuntamiento, and gave orders for it to be immediately hoisted, in order to prove to the Mexican population that the French troops did not come to make war on them. This incident produced a most favourable impression, as confirming the sentiments expressed in the proclamation addressed to the Mexicans by the General-in-Chief. On his arrival General Forey reconstituted an Ayuntamiento composed of men enjoying the confidence of their countrymen and deserving that of the French by their sentiments towards France and their honourable conduct in the past. He inspected all the services of the army, and assured himself that everything was in regular order. Their sanitary state had already considerably improved, as not a case of yellow fever had occurred in the city for a week past. General Forey arrived just at the close of the rainy season. The roads, which soon get dry in those tropical climates, are every day improving, and the communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba no longer presents those extreme difficulties which have heretofore so severely tried the energy and constancy of our soldiers. Everything is therefore in a fair way for the army to resume the offensive under favourable conditions. The troops sent from France and Algeria arrive in due succession at Vera Cruz, and they appear to have suffered but little from their long voyage, thanks to the arrangements made for satisfying all their wants.

CHINA.

We have important news from China. A Mohammedan revolt of a formidable character has occurred at a place called Shensi. The insurgents captured Shensi and twenty-five other towns, killed all the mandarins, and destroyed every vestige of Imperial authority. This is rather a serious matter for our Celestial ally, the Brother of the Sun and Moon. But his difficulties do not even end there. At Canton a conspiracy to burn the city and kill the mandarins had been detected. The conspirators were in league with the Taepings. Clearly

Captain Sherard Osborne will have plenty of work when he arrives in Chinese waters.

INDIA.

There is nothing very important in the news brought by the Bombay mail. The Governor-General had abandoned his intention of visiting Madras and the Neilgherries, and will remain in Calcutta to the end of the cold season, and then repair to Simla. Rumours were current that Lord Elgin's stay in India would be short. Colonel Priestly had been expelled from the United Service Club at Calcutta for communicating to Sir Hugh Rose some private conversation held in the club respecting his Excellency. The latter tried to overawe the club from acting in the matter, and it is rumoured the club will call on him to resign. The subscription to the Lancashire Relief Fund was going all over the country, and large sums had been subscribed. The Ameer of Cabool had proffered terms for a settlement to Ahmed Jahn, which the latter had rejected, emboldened, it is supposed, by the arrival of a Persian General with a large body of troops and two guns to his assistance. There had been no more fighting.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have intelligence from New York to the 25th ult. Reconnoissances from General McClellan's army continued to be made, but no general advance had taken place. The President was unable to order an advance against the Confederates at Winchester. General McClellan opposed an advance on the ground that he had not force sufficient, and that such force as he had was ill provided with shoes and other necessities. The Confederates under General Lee were in great force between Charleston and Winchester. General "Stonewall" Jackson was at Bunker's Hill, Virginia. General Burnside had been assigned to the command of the defences at Harper's Ferry.

General Buell had relinquished the pursuit of General Bragg, who had passed through Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee. The Confederates carried immense trains of provisions out of Kentucky. The Southern journals declare that Bragg's invasion of Kentucky was a failure, and the Northern newspapers denounce General Buell for not having prevented General Bragg's escape from that State. General Buell had been removed from the command in Kentucky, and replaced by General Rosecrans. The Southern papers affirm that the reported capture of large numbers of Confederate prisoners is untrue.

Nashville was entirely cut off from communication with the North. Confederate forces, numbering 10,000, crossed the Cumberland River and encamped seven miles north of Nashville, but were driven back across the river by the Federals.

The Southern journals state that the Federals had evacuated Corinth and Bolivar, Mississippi.

The Confederates had been routed at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, with loss of artillery and camp equipage.

The Republican and Abolition party had recommenced their opposition to General McClellan, and called loudly for his removal from the command of the army of the Potomac. It was asserted in Washington that if General McClellan be not removed Mr. Stanton will retire from the Cabinet.

The Federal Union party had nominated John A. Dix for Governor of New York.

General Fremont had again been appointed to a command, and is immediately to proceed to Texas.

At a Democratic meeting held in Brooklyn resolutions were passed pledging Democracy to restore the Union as it was, and to maintain the Constitution as it is, denouncing arbitrary arrests and interference with the freedom of the press. President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was declared unwise in policy and bad in principle, securing a united South, but making a disunited North.

The Confederate Congress had passed a resolution that President Davis should be sustained in resorting to such measures of retaliation as in his judgment may be demanded by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and the other barbarities of the enemy. A Confederate ram had been launched at Charleston.

A British vessel, the *Blanche*, laden with cotton, and bound from the neutral port of Matamoros to the neutral port of Havannah, had been seized and destroyed by the Federal cruiser *Montgomery* off the coast of Cuba. The New York papers say the Washington Government will repudiate the conduct of the Captain of the *Montgomery*. This affair and others of a like character are likely to embroil the Federal Government with Spain, the Cabinet of the latter country, at a Cabinet Council, having decided on demanding the punishment of those American officers who had insulted the Spanish flag by outrages committed in Spanish waters. The American Minister at Madrid disavowed the conduct of the Captain of the *Montgomery* and expressed his regret at what had occurred.

THE ELECTIONS.

The importance of the State elections cannot be properly understood unless your readers are posted as to two facts. First, the size of the States holding such elections; and, second, the former position of the States in reference to the Administration. New York is the greatest State; next comes Pennsylvania, next Ohio, next Illinois, next Indiana. In 1860 Indiana gave Lincoln 23,000 majority; now she has gone against him by 10,000 majority, making a loss on his whole vote of 36,884, or about 24 per cent. — in round numbers, 33,000. Ohio went for Lincoln in 1860 by 41,000; she has gone against him by 12,000. He received in 1860 231,610 votes. The change is 56,000, or about 24 per cent. Pennsylvania gave Lincoln in 1860 93,000 majority; she has given 10,000 against him. His total vote in 1860 was 270,170. He loses over 84 per cent. In New York State the vote for Mr. Lincoln in 1860 was 362,646, and the Republican majority was only 50,000. Now, at the coming election, Nov. 7, if Lincoln loses even 24 per cent, as he has in the other States, I need not say that his party will be defeated, and Seymour will be elected by 40,000 majority. These States alone will change the majority in Congress. This it not all. The elections show an overwhelming condemnation of the President's policy. As the President cannot be turned out of office until 1864, it is difficult to see how he can be put out by any other power than Jeff Davis. These elections or victories, call them Democratic, Conservative, or what you will, are really Jeff Davis's victories. If Seymour is elected Governor, New York State will at once refuse to take any part in the contest, and the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey (middle) will side with New York.

Before very long the Western States will withdraw from the Union, and then there will be four Republics—the Southern, or slave-holding, the Western Republic, the Middle Republic, and the Eastern. Anarchy will prevail for a time, and then the Western Republic and the Southern will find that they will be obliged to unite. New York and the middle States, to avoid ruin, will be obliged to join the other two, and the six New England States will be left out in the cold. This will be the case if Jeff Davis is not strong enough to capture Washington.—*Letter from New York.*

The returns from most of the States where the elections were concluded gave gains of greater or less importance to the Democrats.

GENERAL SCOTT.

Early in 1861, when civil war seemed pending but had not actually broken out, General Scott wrote two papers containing his views, professional and political, on the crisis, and the rights and duties which devolved on Government in the momentous conjuncture. One of them (the letter to Mr. Seward, read at a Democratic meeting in New York) was recently published without the writer's consent. The second has since been furnished to the press by the General himself. It establishes, in the first place, the patriotic anxiety of the General-in-Chief to prepare for the coming storm and his earnest and repeated efforts to prevail on the Government to garrison and secure the Southern forts against every possible attack, and discloses, in the second place, the causes of his failure, which it is now evident resulted from the indecision of President Buchanan, who was doubtless misled by the treachery of the Secretary of War, if not of other members of the Cabinet, in whom the head of the Government reposed a misplaced confidence. The present President and his Cabinet

seems also to have been unaccountably indifferent to the warnings and appeals for action of the veteran General.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

A letter is this week published in the *Times* from a special correspondent, who dates from Richmond, Oct. 8, from which we make the following extracts. It may be proper to repeat the caution of the leading journal, however, that the correspondent "writes with the Southern bias natural to a man who is surrounded by an enthusiastic and determined people, resolved to maintain their independence at whatever cost."

STATE OF MATTERS AT RICHMOND.—SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

It is not too much to say that the most fanatical believer in the ancient Union, be he Mr. Seward himself, would despair of the faith that is in him, and acknowledge himself, in Victor Hugo's phrase, the "somnambulist of a vanished dream," could he walk the streets of Richmond this day and gauge the spirit and feelings of its people after nearly nineteen months of such warfare as the world never contemplated before. The streets are crowded, the hotels refuse to contain their shoals of guests; everywhere the quietness and confidence of a people secure in its own strength is incontestably evident. Everything necessary for life, most things requisite for its luxurious enjoyment, as it is interpreted on this continent, are to be found in abundance. There is absolutely only one commodity of which the absence is gravely felt, that commodity being ice. Does the Federal Government hope by such a frail rudder to steer the Southern Confederacy back into the harbour of Union?

Of course, with many of the supplies sucked in through the most ridiculous of blockades, and transported over the enormous area which separates Richmond from the cities of the Southern seaboard, prices are high. The board and lodging in the hotels amount to four dollars per day; clothing and boots are extremely dear, but are to be had by paying for them; medical supplies are scarce, but are constantly being introduced in not insufficient quantities across the Potomac and through the cities of the coast.

I have travelled far and wide through Virginia; I have conversed with men, women, striplings, and children in that State and in Maryland; I have seen men, formerly substantial and thriving, whose everything has been devoured by the Federals; but never in one instance have I heard a word of regret by reason of the war, a timid note sounded in regard to its issue, a sigh breathed over the departed Union, a ghost of a desire expressed in favour of compromise or reconstruction. On the contrary, one universal chorus echoes through the length and breadth of the land. "The net is broken, and we are delivered!" Mr. Everett and his votaries, who still believe in imprisoned loyalty as existing in the South, might as well search in the British Islands for a man who desired them to be annexed to France. So united, so homogeneous a community as the States of the Southern Confederacy, finds no parallel in our own annals. No war that England has waged for a hundred years has met with such cordial, unanimous, undivided support.

The victory of the Federals in this exasperated struggle means, not the defeat of the Southern armies, not the possession of Richmond, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, which would no more lead to a conclusion of the war than the seizure of the Isle of Man. A Federal victory means nothing on earth but the extermination and annihilation of every man, woman, and child in the Southern Confederacy. There is no passion, no frenzy, in the universal language. The intensity of the hate flushes the cheek and clinches the teeth, but finds little expression in feeble words. If anything, the exuberance of animosity is more perceptible in the flashing eyes and eager earnestness of the women; but the settled and unconquerable firmness of the men requires nothing to be added to it. The possibility of Richmond falling is calmly discussed, and preparations have long been made for such a contingency. Surprise is expressed that the Federals have not long ago possessed themselves of several other Southern cities as well as New Orleans.

Great suffering might be inflicted upon women and children if Mobile and Charleston fell; but every considerable city in the South might be reduced to ashes without changing the mood or undermining the resolution of the feeblest heart, if any feeble heart there be, in the Southern Confederacy.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

With the war came the Federal troops, squatting first upon Maryland soil and preying upon its entrails, without offering one farthing in compensation for cattle and sheep, hogs and poultry, maize and wheat, oats and hay, indiscriminately seized and devoured; to say nothing of horses stolen, houses and fences torn down and burned, havoc and rapine scattered broadcast over the land. Next came Virginia's turn. Starting from Fortress Monroe, and running westward to Winchester, scarcely a house within fifty miles of the Potomac but bears evidence of Yankee greed and spoliation. In nearly every county the courthouse, in which the assizes for each county used to be held, is rudely demolished, doors and windows torn down, while within, upon the white walls, in every phase of handwriting, are recorded the autographs of the Vandals whose handiwork surrounds the beholder. Stories upon stories have reached me detailing how the wives of Federal officers, represented by my exasperated informants as having usually "hated from" detested New England, forced their way behind the Federal troops into the fine family mansions of the Old Dominion and personally superintended the abstraction and transmission northwards of old family china, silver, glass, pictures, books, furniture, and pianofortes. A Virginian lady who remonstrated with one of these hen-harriers engaged in packing up valued family china was met by the rejoinder, "You are a rebel, and have no rights that I am bound to respect; your property, therefore, is mine!" In short, such a picture of desolation as the northern frontier of Virginia and the lovely Shenandoah Valley, the Paradise of America, exhibit can be likened only to the Palatinate after Tilly's final visit; or to Attica, as Thucydides paints it, after the annual Lacedæmonian incursion during the Peloponnesian War.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Well may a nation be confident of winning its independence which can exhibit such spectacles as every day produces wherever a Southern army is in the field. There, in poverty, hunger, and dirt, shoeless, with shirts ragged and rent, often without hats, their feet bleeding as they drag their weary limbs through dust and briar, are serving in the ranks the gentlemen of the "sangre azul" of the South. Many a man who, until the commencement of this war, had scarcely a thought beyond the Café Foy and the Boulevards of Paris, and to whose morning toilet every diversity of cosmetic was as necessary as water, has for months been marching under a musket without one single change of raiment, feeding often on green maize and raw pork, lying at night on the bare earth, with a single blanket between him and the canopy of heaven. Where all are fearless it were invidious to select one State in preference to another as bearing away the palm; but it seems generally conceded that General Butler has converted the sons of Louisiana mothers, the husbands and brothers of Louisiana wives and sisters, into demons of more than earthly ferocity.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON RICHMOND ANTICIPATED.

We hear that a large force is gathering in Hampton Roads, and it is thought that the next approach against Richmond will be by the south bank of the River James. With his right hand resting on the river, and his left thrown southwards into the interior, McClellan may attempt another advance. It would ill become me to disclose the preparations which await him at Drury's Bluff (called by Federal papers Fort Darling), and elsewhere; but it is safe to assert that he will find the lower bank more difficult of access than he has already found the upper. Nothing is more likely than that the withdrawal of many troops from before General Lee will open Maryland again to the latter. The Federals have just as much as they can do to keep roofs over their heads in Washington during what remains of fighting weather. The mysterious announcements of the Northern papers that some great movement is in contemplation excite little interest or

apprehension here. The experience of the past gives such confidence about the future that it is felt no Northern army will ever capture Richmond without such an effusion of its own blood as would change the howl of Northern exultation into a nation's wail of woe.

SCOTLAND.

A CHURCH ON FIRE.—On Sunday, at the commencement of the afternoon service in Eglinton-street U.P. Church, Glasgow, a cry of fire was raised, which speedily caused such a commotion among the congregation that the idea of proceeding with the service was abandoned by the officiating clergyman. At the time of the first alarm the minister was engaged in prayer, but he had immediately to desist, and endeavour to prevent the too speedy rush to the doors, by giving out a psalm to be sung during dismissal. This, however, proved a failure, the crowds of people rushing to the doors, while the preacher feebly endeavoured to engage the people in the worship. It was at once seen that to proceed further would be useless, and at the request of one of the elders the clergyman desired the people to keep themselves composed, and to dismiss quietly. The scene that ensued was alarming in the extreme—several, leaping over the seats, endeavoured frantically to secure an egress by the windows. The West of England and other engines were on the spot in a short period of time, and the firemen commenced operations by tearing the rafters from the building, while a copious supply of water soon had the effect of extinguishing the flames. The accident is believed to have arisen from the warming-pipes getting overheated, and igniting with the timber in their immediate vicinity.

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.—The judgment of Lord Ardmillan in the Outer House of the Court of Session has been carried for review before the Judges of the first division of the Inner House. The debate on the reclaiming petition or appeal was opened on Monday by Mr. E. F. Maitland, Solicitor-General of Scotland, who stated that the grounds of action on which the pursuer relied were three in number:—First, the interchange of mutual consent between the parties, as evidenced by verbal acknowledgments, by correspondence, and by circumstances; second, marriage constituted by promise and subsequent intercourse; and, third, the Irish ceremony. With the third ground he had almost nothing to say in the present debate, for this Court must, of course, accept as evidence the opinions received from the Irish consular lawyers, which were unfavourable to the pursuer; but it was necessary to keep the point open lest the case should go to the House of Lords, where the legal opinions would cease to be evidence, and the House, being a court of law for the United Kingdom, would look into that matter for themselves. He maintained that Lord Ardmillan, in his judgment had decided several points against the pursuer on which her case had never been rested, as, for instance, the constitution of marriage by the interchange of consent *per verba de presenti*, by cohabitation, or by habit and repute, which were all grounds of action which had been expressly repudiated. The Solicitor-General, in a lengthened speech, vindicated the pursuer from the strong observations reflecting on her character which the Lord Ordinary had made, and maintained that his Lordship's note was founded on a series of misconstructions of the correspondence and evidence. A judgment is expected at an early period of the winter session.

RIGHT OF FEMALE MEDICAL STUDENTS.—A novel case has arisen in connection with the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, with regard to the right of ladies to matriculate. It appears that on the 29th ult. Miss Elizabeth Garrett applied to the University authorities to be allowed to matriculate, stating her purpose to attend the courses of lectures given by the professors. No objection whatever was made by the clerk to the request of Miss Garrett, who paid the usual fee, signed her name, and received the customary card on matriculation. The next day one of the professors gave her a letter to the secretary authorising him to give her a ticket for his class; another professor did the same, Miss Garrett paying the fee and showing the matriculation card. It seems, however, that the privilege thus accorded did not meet with the approval of the Senate of the University, inasmuch as that body, at a meeting on the 1st inst., passed a resolution to the effect that the matriculation and class tickets had been given without sufficient authority; and further, that a committee should be appointed to consider the question thus raised, to communicate if they thought fit with the other Universities, and if necessary to take a legal opinion on the subject; and in the mean time that the attendance of the lady on the University classes be deferred. Miss Garrett is the same lady who applied recently to the London University, with a view to matriculation, her application being rejected only by the casting-vote of the president. As regards the University of St. Andrews, it may be reasonably doubted whether the authorities have power to expel, after having once granted admission. The point with respect to the admission of female students to the medical schools is exciting no small interest in medical circles, and the highest legal authority is being invoked for its settlement.

THE PROVINCES.

THE HARVEST IN THE NORTH.—In the hilly districts of Yorkshire the frosts and winds of the past week have enabled the farmers to secure a good portion of their crops; but the harvest is yet far from complete in some of the most exposed positions, and in places crops are even yet uncut. As may be expected, the grain is much deteriorated in quality, but, owing to the low temperature, not so greatly "sprouted" as might have been supposed. The moorland farmers must of course be sufferers to some extent.

ATTEMPTED CHILD-MURDER.—A woman was seen in the public street of Hereford on Saturday last, and in the broad daylight, in the act of strangling a child she carried in her arms. She was with difficulty restrained from carrying her purpose into effect, and on being taken before the magistrate it appeared that she and her children were begging about the country, that they had been all day in the wet without food, and she was driven frantic by the cries of her child. She remains in custody.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A few days ago two ladies, coming in the direction of Sunderland, discovered that they were minus four Bank of England £5 notes, which they had carefully wrapped in a pocket-handkerchief, and for safety had carried in the hand of one of them. In breathless haste they returned in search of their treasure, and were agreeably surprised to find the whole of the notes lying before a gentle breeze in the centre of the turnpike road. The handkerchief was nowhere to be seen. It is believed that some person had found it, and, supposing its contents to be only pieces of valueless paper, had contended himself with what he considered the only thing worth having.

THE LATE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CHILD DESERTION AT BRISTOL.—This singular case has been amicably settled. The friends of the young lady who said the child was given to her by a strange woman in one of the Great Western Railway carriages, and who, on the other hand, was alleged to have herself been the mother of the child, have settled the matter by removing the infant from the hospital. There will consequently be no magisterial inquiry, and everybody who is familiar with the remarkable circumstances in which the interesting little stranger was introduced to the public is left to form his or her own opinion as to its parentage.

THE FENS.—In connection with the recent disaster at the Marshland Smeeth and Fen drain, it may be stated that the commissioners have agreed to have a dam made across the breach and a new sluice built. Mr. Page, C.E., who has been consulted by the commissioners, promises that the dam shall be completed in a fortnight, and that the new sluice shall also be finished in ten weeks from this time; and if these predictions are realised, the Smeeth and Fen will be restored to its former position. As regards the Middle-level drainage, it may be added that the nine syphons erected have worked satisfactorily. When they were put in operation for two days last week the water was reduced at March-breach, a distance of sixteen miles from the laboriously-constructed dam, from 7 ft. 9 in. to 4 ft. 7 in. When the other seven syphons proposed to be erected are completed, of course the discharging power organised will be proportionately increased, and all doubt as to the efficiency of the arrangements which Mr. Hawkshaw and his assistants have ably devised and carried out may now be considered at an end. Under the powers of an important Act of Parliament passed last Session a new board of commissioners is to be formed this week for the purpose of securing the drainage of the Middle Level, and one of the first acts of the new board will be to borrow on mortgage the sum of £32,000. This amount represents the injury so far sustained by the commission from the disasters against which it has had to struggle.

CHILD-STEALING AND CHILD-SELLING.—Messrs. Green's ship *Vernon* arrived in Plymouth Sound on Sunday afternoon, en route for Sydney. On her arrival she was boarded by George Peake, a cattle-drover, of 38, Clayton-street, Caledonian-road, London, who charged two Scotch ladies, Mrs. Maria Sutherland and Mrs. Sarah Stewart, with having stolen his child, a fine little boy twenty months' old. The child and the ladies came on shore, and on Monday the case came before the sitting magistrates at the Plymouth Guildhall, when the ladies proved that they advertised for a child to adopt, had forty-two answers, and selected the complainant's child, for which they paid £3 to his wife, with his knowledge, and that he had since, on his arrival on board the *Vernon*, at Plymouth, attempted to induce them to give him £80 more, for which he was willing to resign all claims to the child. This they refused to give on account of his having made the matter public on board the ship. The child was given up to the man, and the ladies were dismissed.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—The requirements of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade respecting the working of the signals upon this line have caused greater delay than was expected, and much disappointment to the engineers and all persons connected with the line. Not only have the signals been required to be larger and more numerous, but the machinery for working them has had to be adapted to this altered state of things. A few days will now witness the completion of all the necessary changes. The lamps and the mechanical arrangement for working the signals are in the hands of Mr. Saxby, and he is doing all in his power to expedite the work, and, if possible, to have everything in working order by the 10th inst., the day on which Alderman Rose will enter upon the duties of his mayoralty. Considering the large stake which the Corporation have in this undertaking, that day would be a very appropriate one for the opening of the line to the public.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE change in the French Government by the appointment of M. Drouyn de Lhuys as Minister of Foreign Affairs gave the Liberal party but little hope for the immediate freedom of Italy, and, if the nomination of so Conservative a Minister be any indication of the Imperial policy, and not a fresh mystification in French politics, it may be long before Rome is rid of the French troops or the Papal difficulties find even a partial solution. The circular issued by M. de Lhuys himself does little to explain his intended policy, and bears indubitable marks of the uncertainty by which he finds himself surrounded. He states that it is his intention to continue the conciliatory policy pursued by the Emperor, but enters into no explanation of the means by which he intends to support it.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys was born in Paris on the 19th of November, 1805. His father was a Receiver-General, and the young aspirant, having chosen the diplomatic career, was appointed Attaché to the Embassy at Madrid in 1830. In 1836 he returned with the title of First Secretary, and had been for three years Chargé d'Affaires at La Haye during the settlement of the Holland-Belgian question. In 1840 he was placed at the head of the commercial department of the Foreign Office, which did not, however, prevent his election as Deputy for Melun in 1842, in conjunction with the Ministerial nominee. His strong opposition in the debates relative to the Pritchard indemnity in 1845 led to his dismissal from the Cabinet by M. Guizot; and from that time he became a powerful opponent of the Government by his speeches, his articles in the *Siccle*, and by the part he took in the reform movement.

After having stigmatised the majority, he signed, with the chiefs of the Opposition, the accusation of M. Guizot and his colleagues. Being elected to represent the department of Seine-et-Marne, M. de Lhuys was made President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and in the first Cabinet formed by Louis Napoleon on his election to the presidency in 1848 was called to be the head of the department. On his leaving the Ministry on June 2, 1849, he was, in the following month, made Ambassador to London, whence he was called to occupy for a few weeks his former position in the transition Ministry of January, 1851. In the coup d'état of the 2nd of December he was required to assist in the committee of consultation, and afterwards became a Vice-President of the Senate.

On June 28, 1852, he once more occupied the position of Foreign Minister in the place of M. de Talleyrand.



M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

and was called upon to deal with the Greek question, the matter of the French refugees in England and Belgium, and the troublesome details of the "Holy Places."

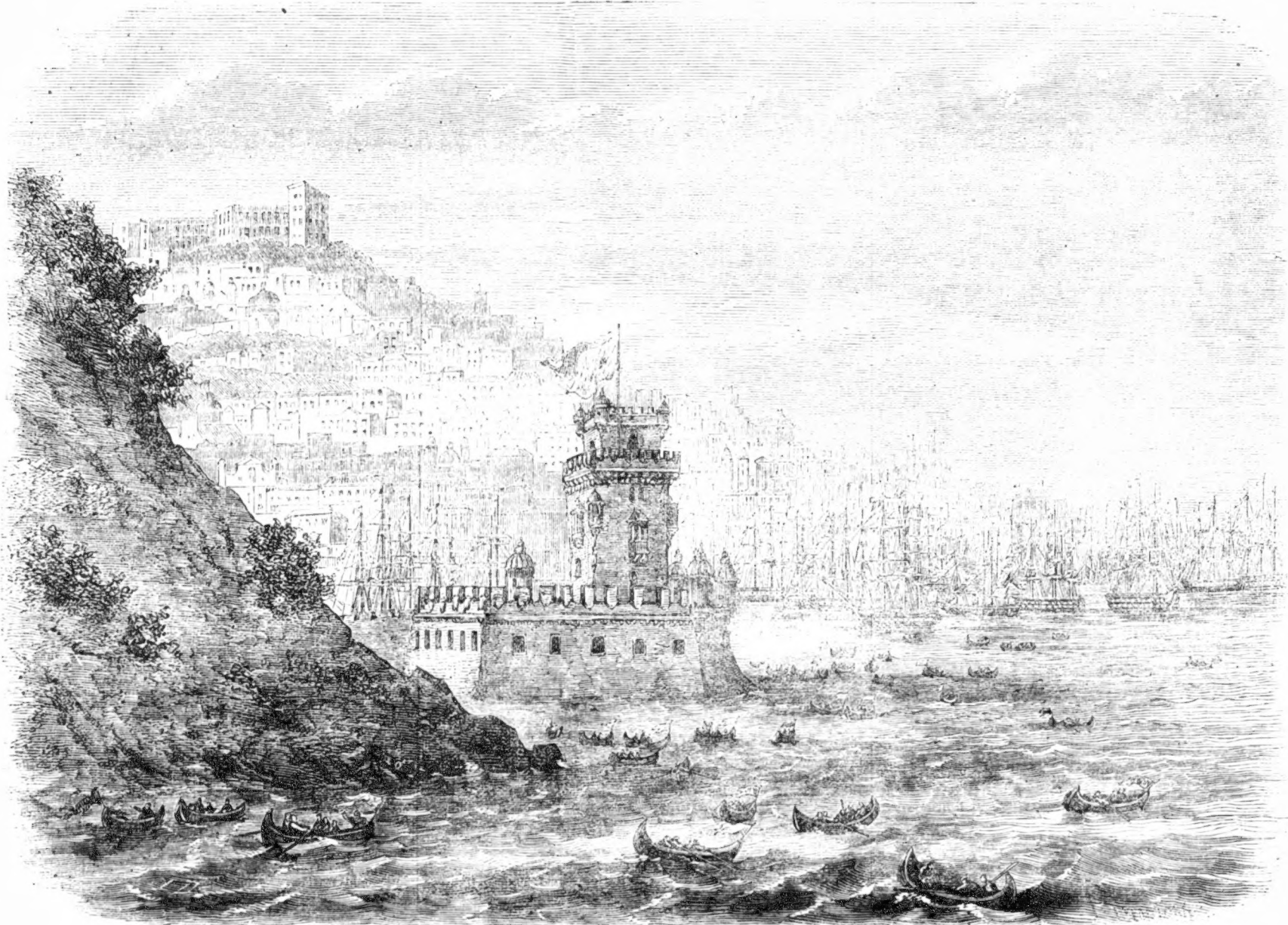
When the disaster of the Turks at Sinope in 1851 determined the Anglo-French alliance and the Crimean expedition, M. de Lhuys took part in the Vienna Conference, and at their conclusion resigned his Ministerial position, and in the following year ceased to be a member of the Senate.

The recent change in the Ministry, while it includes a reorganisation of the French representatives at Turin and Rome, is, it is supposed, intended to suggest the policy of conciliation with which the antecedents of M. Drouyn de Lhuys have before identified him.

THE RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AT LISBON.

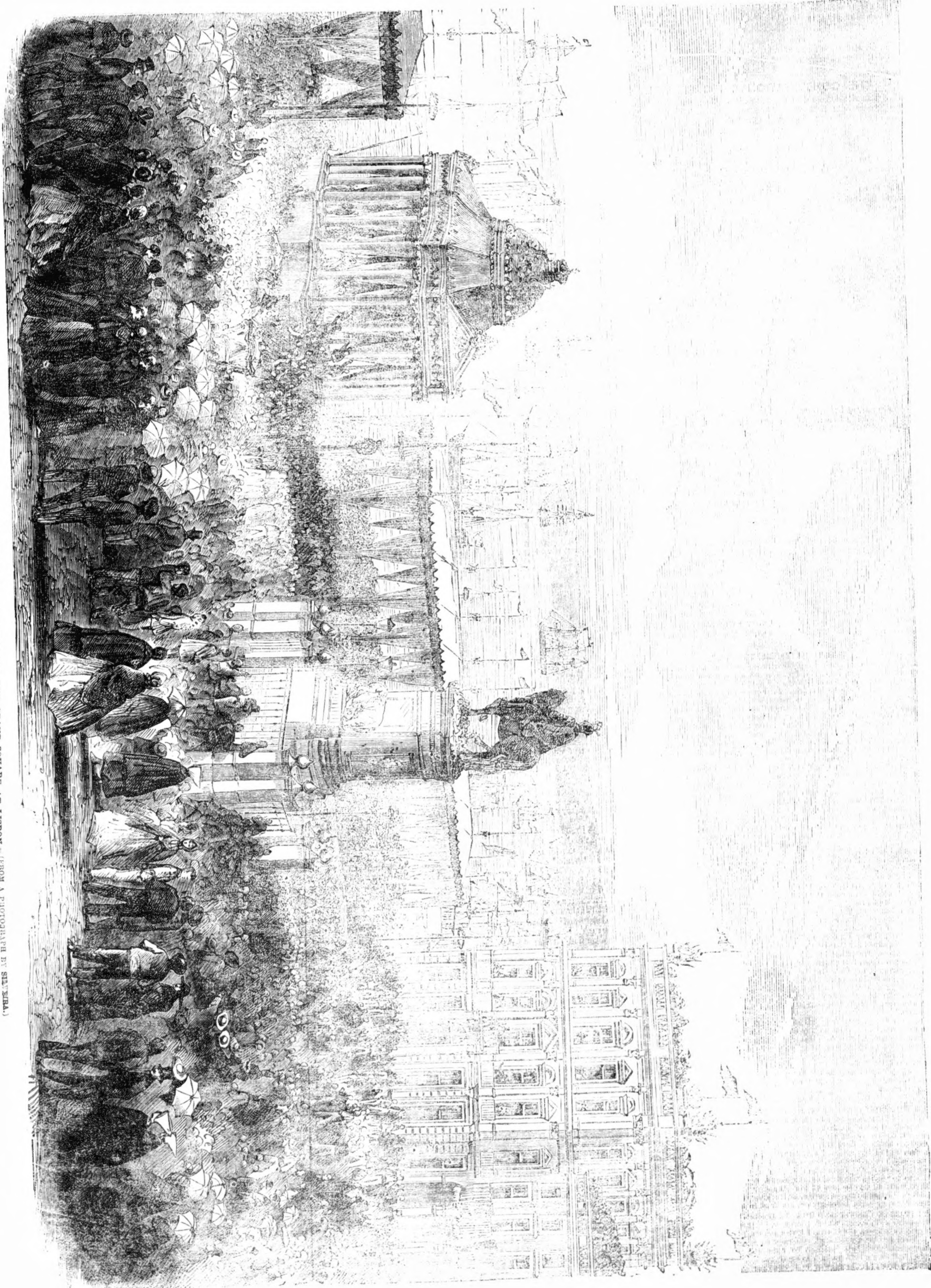
HER Majesty Dona Maria Pia, the youthful Queen Consort of Don Luiz, King of Portugal, has received an enthusiastic welcome in the land of her adoption. We have already given some description of the marriage ceremony, and our Engravings this week represent the arrival of the vessels in the roadstead Lisbon, and the Great Square during the passage of the cortège. Her Majesty arrived in the Tagus on board the steam-frigate *Bartholomew Diaz*, after a favourable voyage from Genoa, accompanied by two Portuguese and five Italian steam-frigates. From early morning until midday the whole population of Lisbon was waiting, and the great square was eventually crowded by an enthusiastic multitude; the grim old Tower of Belem gay with flags and streamers signalling the vessels in the bay. An hour after the debarkation the Queen joined the grand procession to St. Domingo. The religious ceremonies lasted for two hours, and at five o'clock the Royal cortège returned by the Augusta-street, which was lined with various detachments of troops, after which their Majesties passed together under the triumphal arches erected in their honour. Indeed, the official programme was so tediously carried out that it took the whole day before her Majesty could be duly landed, conveyed to the Church of St. Domingo for the nuptial blessing, and thence to the Palace of Ajuda, which their Majesties did not reach until past seven at night, thoroughly wearied by the ceremonial accompaniments of a Royal marriage.

The weather, fortunately, could not be more favourable. The streets of Lisbon were literally crowded with the inhabitants and thousands who



MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL FLEET IN LISBON HARBOUR.

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—THE ROYAL CORTAGE CROSSING THE GRAND SQUARE AT LISBON. (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SILVERA.)



had come from the provinces to welcome their young Queen. Her Majesty, during the whole of the procession, was received with great enthusiasm, which she acknowledged with graceful dignity, and made a most favourable impression upon her new subjects.

The public demonstrations of satisfaction with this Royal marriage have been more hearty than usual. The illuminations and other festive preparations were upon a larger scale.

The foreign vessels of war in the port were:—The Italian frigates *Maria Adelaide*, 32 guns; the *Duca di Genova*, 52 guns; the *Garibaldi*, 56 guns; and the Italian steam-sloop *Antion*, 3; the Brazilian corvette *Imperial Marechal*; and the English steam-sloop *Oberon*, Commander G. Morris, which put in for coals on the 4th ult., on her voyage to England from the Brazils, via Cape Verdes and Tenerife.

THE CONSULTATION ON GARIBALDI.

THE consultation held on the 29th ult. on General Garibaldi was a stormy congress of about twenty doctors—Italian, Swiss, and German; the eminent French surgeon, Professor Nélaton, had been called away to Paris the night before the consultation, and Professor Partridge arrived the day after it.

The substance of the report, like a Royal speech, leaves much to be desired; the upshot is this:—The ball is somewhere—perhaps in the fibula, the chief bone of the leg; perhaps in the astragalus, the bone of the arch of the foot; perhaps somewhere else. At all events, it is presumed to be still in the wound; although no one, except M. Nélaton, pretends to have felt or touched it. Supposing it to be there, it is agreed to leave it so; not a very difficult conclusion to arrive at for men who acknowledge that they only guess as to its whereabouts; and consequently, as there is no urgency in the case, either from the ordinary detail of symptoms or occasioned by the presence of a foreign body, no question of an amputation is to be entertained at all. The wound, in fact, is making, and has made from the first, the usual progress of such injuries when that progress is favourable.

Mr. Partridge, detained by the accident of travel in bad weather, arrived on the morning after the consultation. He saw the General at once, and, after a long and patient inquiry, declared that he saw nothing to change in his first opinion. He did not presume to say the presence of the ball was impossible, but he averred that there was not anything to indicate its presence, either by the testimony of those who, like M. Nélaton, examined with a probe, or, as M. Porta did, explored with a finger, thrust rudely in up to the knuckle, and occasioning such an intensity of agony as to make the patient, long-suffering Garibaldi cry out, "You are a butcher!"

As little is there, Mr. Partridge declares, in the symptoms to argue the existence of the ball. In a word, the question is just where it stood before, and it is for General Garibaldi's interest it should still, for the present at least, remain so, since any needless exploration, any painful investigation through parts highly inflamed as they are, might produce the very worst consequences, and necessitate at last, from the impatience of his doctors, that very amputation they are now so eagerly discussing how to avoid.

M. Nélaton gave a very cautious and reserved opinion—valuable, of course, from his eminence as a surgeon. He declared that he thought the ball was in the wound, but he did not say, what some would consider as important, whether he deemed the articulation had been opened. He assumed, indeed, that he touched the ball, but the way in which he adds, "It may be that at some future period its removal may be practicable," rather disposes one to be less confident in the opinion.

Dr. Pirakoff, one of the first operating surgeons in Russia, well known for a great operation which bears his name (a partial removal of the foot), saw the case on the 31st with Mr. Partridge; and, as M. Pirakoff's experience was acquired by the treatment of several thousand gun-shot injuries in the Crimea, it must be admitted that no more valuable assistance could present itself than his advice. He concurs completely with Dr. Partridge, not alone as to the nature of the case but in every detail of the treatment. He advises a total absence of all interference by the knife, cold water dressings to the wound, more fresh air for the sick man, and fewer visitors.

KINGS ON THEIR TRAVELS.

VENICE (writes a Paris correspondent) seems to have become the favourite resort of dethroned Princes. There is usually quite a number of them there, and King Otho, late of Greece, was added to the assemblage a few days ago on his way home to Bavaria. If Venice is destined to see another Carnival, we may yet witness a repetition of the scene at the hostelry recorded by Voltaire in the adventures of Candide. The number is the same, and the adventures are not dissimilar. There are "Henri Cinq," the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Parma, the Duke of Modena, the King of Naples, and last, not least, King Otho. Candide and Martin expressed their astonishment at hearing the six gentlemen they met at table address each other as "Sire," and asked if it were a carnival pleasantry. The master of Cocobon, speaking very seriously, said:—

"I am not joking. My name is Achmet III. I was the great Sultan for many years. I dethroned my brother. My nephew dethroned me. My Viziers had their heads cut off. I am lodged in the old seraglio. My nephew, Sultan Mahmoud, permits me to travel now and then for my health, and I am come to spend the Carnival at Venice."

A young man sitting next to Achmet said:—

"My name is Ivan. I was Emperor of All the Russias. I was dethroned while yet in the cradle. My father and mother were shut up. I was brought up in prison. I am sometimes permitted to travel in company with my guardians, and I am come to spend the Carnival at Venice."

The third said:—

"I am Charles Edward, King of England. My father transferred to me his right to the kingdom. I fought in defence of it. They tore out the hearts of 800 of my partisans. I was put into prison. I am going to Rome on a visit to the King, my father, who, like me and my grandfather, was dethroned, and I am come to spend the Carnival at Venice."

The fourth said:—

"I am King of the Poles. The chances of war deprived me of my hereditary States. My father experienced the same reverses. I am resigned to the will of Providence, like Sultan Achmet, the Emperor Ivan, and King Charles Edward, and I am come to spend the Carnival at Venice."

It now remained for the sixth to speak:—

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am not so great as you are; but, nevertheless, I have been a King, like others. I am Theodore. The Corsicans chose me for their Sovereign. They called me 'Majesty,' and now they scarcely call me 'Sir.' I coined money, and I have not now a farthing. I have had two secretaries of State, and I have not now a valet. I was on the throne, and I have been in prison for debt in London, and I fear I shall be treated the same way here, though, like your Majesties, I am come to spend the Carnival at Venice."

The other five Kings, with his history with noble compassion. Each of them gave him 20 sequins to buy clothes. Candide gave him a diamond worth 2000 sequins. "Who is this man," said the five Kings, "who is able to give a hundred times more than we can? Are you also a King, Sir?"

"No, gentlemen," said Candide, "and I have no desire to be one." When they were rising from table there arrived at the same hostelry four Serene Highnesses who had also lost their States by the chances of war, and who were also coming to spend the Carnival at Venice; but Candide took no notice of them.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN ROME.—Mr. Hammond, in reply to certain resolutions adopted at a Garibaldian meeting in London and forwarded to Earl Russell, says:—"In the last of these resolutions Lord Russell is requested 'to use all means within his power to obtain the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.' Lord Russell directs me to observe, with regard to this resolution and many others of a similar tenor which have been agreed to at various public meetings, that the only means he can properly use to obtain the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome consist in friendly representations to the Government of the Emperor of the French. These have not been wanting on the part of her Majesty's Government, as the papers laid before Parliament have shown, and similar representations will be made whenever it may seem necessary or expedient to make them."

THE ITALIAN CLERGY AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.—A report from Turin makes a statement which, if true, is of great importance as regards the relations between the Court of Rome and the people of Italy. It appears that a letter has been published, addressed by a portion of the Italian clergy to the Pope, praying his Holiness to renounce the temporal power. The letter bears 8948 signatures, and is accompanied by a statement, signed by Father Passaglia, of the number and standing of the priests signing the letter. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of such a demonstration on the part of so large a number of the Italian clergy. Of course, no such aid as would have any influence upon the councils of Rome; but it would have immense influence over the public opinion—even the Roman Catholic public opinion—of Europe. It would, at all events, prove that to desire the end of the Pope's temporal government does not necessarily argue Anti-Catholicism, Heathenism, Infidelity, or any other of the characteristics which ardent Ultramontanes affirm to be identical with liberal views upon Italian politics.

THE REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

A correspondent, writing from Athens on the 21th ult., gives the following narrative of the events of the late revolution:—

On Saturday last (the 18th ult.) we were informed that the garrison of Vonitza and of Missolonghi had raised the standard of revolt, and that the entire provinces of Acarnania and Etolia had joined in the movement. On Tuesday we learned that the garrison of Patras had followed the example, and that a Provisional Government had been proclaimed at that town, under the presidency of Benizelos Roufos, a wealthy landowner in the Peloponnese. It was then resolved that the movement meditated for a long time should take place at once in the capital; and in the night of Wednesday last the army, together with the people of Athens, assembled in the Place of Otho (which is now called the Place of Liberty), and they declared unanimously that Otho was no more King of Greece and Queen Amalia was no more Queen. According to the provision of the Constitution, a central Provisional Government of the kingdom of Greece was proclaimed, with Bulgaris as president and Canaris and Benizelos Roufos as members of the same, and the convocation of a national assembly was decreed for the purpose of electing the future King.

All that night passed with firing of muskets, as a sign of jubilee, and with zelos for liberty. The enthusiasm has not abated a jot up to this time; this day especially the excitement was greater than ever, because Otho returned yesterday on board the frigate *Amalia* to the Piræus, not knowing anything of recent events. The English and French men-of-war anchored in the Piræus signalled the *Amalia* in the offing, not to enter into that port. The Greek man-of-war went then to Ambliakia, in the Bay of Salamis, where all the foreign Ministers betook themselves without loss of time. Otho kept them waiting about half an hour. As soon as admitted into his presence they told him that no hope remained for him, and that he ought to leave Greece. Otho would not agree to this, replying that he was beloved and wanted by the people, and that it was only the Army that was against his Government. It is said that the Minister of Bavaria spoke then to the King with greater force, trying to convince him that there was no alternative, but that he must go away; and that the King then turned to Count Mamiani, the Italian Minister, and asked him whether these events would have taken place if he had been present at Athens and had not set out on his tour? Count Mamiani assured him that his presence would not have altered the course of events, but would perhaps have occasioned bloodshed.

The King replied that he would reflect whether he ought to go or remain. The Queen seemed greatly moved.

The Provisional Government then sent Captain Sachuri on board the *Amalia*, with orders to Captain Palasas to deliver over to him the command of the frigate. Palasas refused to obey the Provisional Government, and Sachuri returned to Athens. Meanwhile the crew began to show symptoms of mutiny, and the Provisional Government gave the King four hours to decide to embark on board the English corvette *Scylla*, which was anchored close to the Greek frigate, intimating that after the lapse of that time they could not assume any responsibility as to the personal security of the King and Queen. This communication hastened the decision of Otho, and, embarking on board the *Scylla* he left for Trieste; the Greek frigate passing immediately under the orders of the Provisional Government. This news calmed the multitude which had assembled in the Piræus in a state of great excitement. In the capital, too, a great relief was felt when the news of the departure of the King was spread by a proclamation issued by the Government.

The new Ministry is composed of eight Ministers: Manghinis, Finances; Zambis, Interior; Commandouras, Justice; Deligeorgis, Public Instruction; Nicolopulo, Religion; Diamantopulos, Foreign Affairs; Mavromichalis, War; Callifronas, Marine.

All the Embassies have expressed their admiration of the prudence and moderation of the Greek population, which, in arms, for the last three days mixed with the military, without a chief, with no discipline or police, master of this town, firing right and left into the air, have preserved the most admirable order, confining themselves to some shouts under the windows of the late Ministers, Simos and Spiro Mihos. The palace has been respected, with the exception of its banner, which has been torn. The first day some people entered its gardens and cut some flowers and a few oranges. That was the greatest disorder committed. The Provisional Government have now posted sentinels at its gates, and a small garrison has been put into the palace, the rooms of which have been sealed. The terrified gardener of the palace has been recommended at the same time to resume his peaceful occupation, which he has done at once.

Yesterday the Mistress of the Robes of the Queen came from the palace to the British Embassy under the guidance of Mr. Scarlett. After a while a Royal carriage, full of as many boxes as she could fill with the valuable effects of the King and Queen, left the palace, without any escort, for the British Embassy. The carriage passed through the crowd; it was recognised, and everybody understood what the contents were, but it was left to pass unmolested, with only some shouts of contempt.

The whole of the private property of the King and Queen has been placed at their disposal.

The ex-King and Queen of Greece arrived at Munich on Saturday, and were, it is announced by telegram, "enthusiastically received." The following proclamation from the ex-King to his late subjects has been published in a Trieste journal:—

Greeks!—Convinced that after the late events in many parts of the country, and especially in the capital, the prolongation of my stay in Greece would precipitate the inhabitants in troubles of a sanguinary nature and difficult to allay, I have resolved to quit for the moment this country, which I have always loved and still love, and for the prosperity of which I have laboured during nearly thirty years without shrinking from any trouble or any effort. Far from all ostentation, I had before my eyes only the true interests of Greece; for I consecrated all my cares to promote its moral and material development, and I endeavoured, especially that justice might be administered impartially. When, moreover, political offences were committed against my person, I always practised the greatest clemency, and forgot what was past. In returning now to the country where I was born, I am saddened at the thought of the calamities with which Greece, which is dear to me, is menaced in consequence of the late events. I implore the God of mercy to deign always to be favourable to the destinies of Greece.

OTHO.

The impression produced by the last letters from Athens is that a certain division has begun to manifest itself between the Canaris element, which feels Russian tendencies. Canaris had refused to form part of the Provisional Government, and he appeared to sink at Bulgaria. The other member designated to form part of the Government, M. Roufos, was still at Patras; and M. Bulgaris exercised a kind of dictatorship, very mild, and accepted in the capital. Nothing was known at the departure of the packet of the state of the north-west provinces of Etolia and Acarnania, where doubtless the revolution had assumed a bolder character. Old Chivas, a kind of adventurous Garibaldi, had placed himself at the head of the movement. With him he had his son and the revolutionists in the affair at Nauplia, men who felt no great sympathy with those ruling at Athens. The Provisional Government may therefore very possibly meet with some difficulties in that quarter.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF LICHTENSTEIN.—A Carlsruhe letter of Oct. 29 says:—"The political event which has the greatest significance at present in Southern Germany has passed almost unperceived. I mean the miniature revolution which has taken place in the Principality of Lichtenstein. Lichtenstein is not one of the great States of the Confederation; far from it; and it has not been even governed with regularity hitherto; the Prince resided at Vienna, with a few clerks, who were his ministers, secretaries, attachés, &c. At Lichtenstein itself the local authorities dispatched the most urgent affairs somehow or other, and the rest followed. However, that situation of things did not much please the good people of Lichtenstein, who, having heard of Constitutions and of national rights, determined, within the last few days, to have in their turn their little regeneration and their little movement. Everything passed off in the most pacific and homely manner possible. There were committees, projects of constitution, discussions, exchanges of despatches, between Vienna and Lichtenstein, and at last, on the 15th of October, the new Constitution was put into execution. Its principal articles are as follows:—The seat of Government is transferred from Vienna to Lichtenstein; the national representatives are to vote the Budget; they alone shall choose their president; the Chamber will be elected by the people; the Prince is to have the right of adding to the Chamber a certain number of members appointed by him; and, lastly, what is of great importance, the country is to have an administration radically different and separate from that of the Prince's domains, for, until now, the two administrations were mixed up together. In the upper Governmental circles at Vienna this little revolution has not caused great satisfaction; as, in fact, it proves that this small Lichtenstein population, which Austria looked upon as perfectly annexed to her, is no so in any manner, and that it persists, against and in spite of everything, in remaining alone. A small fact, you will perhaps say. Still it has its importance in this sense—that it proves to us that in the west also the unity of Austria is not very powerful, and it is becoming weaker."

THE STEAMER ALABAMA.—The ship *Travancore*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday from St. John, New Brunswick, reports that when off the banks of Newfoundland, about 300 miles S.E., she saw the Confederate steamer *Alabama*. The steamer made for the *Travancore*, and fired a gun across the ship's bows. The *Travancore* immediately hoisted the English ensign, and the steamer, seeing her mistake, at once showed the Confederate colours, dipped them three times, and then steered away. There was a rumour in Liverpool on Monday to the effect that in order to stop the career of the *Alabama* the swift Federal steamer *Vanderbilt* had privately left New York for the cruising ground of the famous Confederate. It is asserted that the Government at Washington have offered a large reward for the capture or destruction of the *Alabama*.

WHITWORTH AND ARMSTRONG GUNS.

SOME very interesting trials of 12-pounder field-guns, rifled according to the different systems of Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth, were made at Fort Twiss, near Shorncliffe, last week, before General Bloomfield, Inspector-General of Artillery, and a large staff of officers. The Whitworth guns were four in number, and formed part of a battery of 12-pounder brass muzzle-loading guns, being the first guns rifled on this system which have been furnished for the service. The Armstrong guns were two of the ordinary 12-pounder field-guns, such as were used in China, with certain improvements since adopted, and of course breech-loaders, made of iron on the plan employed in the construction of all the Armstrong guns. This was the first occasion on which so direct a comparison has been made between these rival systems in regard to field-guns, and the result was regarded as one of considerable importance by the officers of artillery and other scientific artillerists present at the experiment. The trials began by firing at a floating target distant 500 yards. As the shot fell in the sea no very close comparisons could be made as to the accuracy of the respective hits; but both at the 500 yards range and afterwards at the 1200 yards the shot from the Whitworth was the first to carry away the flag aimed at, and it was generally conceded that at both ranges this gun fired closer to the mark than the Armstrong. Both guns were then tried with shell, the Armstrong firing the compound percussion shells, the Whitworth firing the new kind of shrapnel perfected under the superintendence of Colonel Boxer, who has been permitted to give all the assistance his great knowledge and experience afforded in advising Mr. Whitworth as to the construction of this new projectile, which is now promising so far to surpass all shells hitherto invented, whether for the field or for piercing the sides of armour-plated ships. It was observed that a considerable number of the Armstrong shells burst in the air before reaching the mark, and of course without effect; but the Whitworth shell, being used with a time fuse, was ignited in front like the old shell by means of the ordinary Boxer time-fuse, was found to be more regular and effective in its action. Perhaps the most interesting part of the experiments was a comparison made between the two different kinds of ordnance as to rapidity of fire. It has always been held that the one great advantage of the breech-loader was its superiority in handiness and quick firing. The result of this trial does not, however, confirm this opinion. The artillerists were ordered to fire twenty rounds from each gun as rapidly as they could be served. The Whitworth gun finished the twenty rounds first, completing the task in thirteen minutes; the Armstrong followed two minutes and a half later. This superiority was attributed to the simplicity of the loading and serving the Whitworth gun, the drill being, in fact, precisely the same as in working one of the old smooth-bore guns, whereas the Armstrong drill requires three or four extra movements. All the guns were further tried by firing from each one hundred consecutive rounds. The Armstrongs were fired with lubricating wads, and were also washed out and had their breech-pieces changed as often as they became heated so as to be unsafe. The Whitworths all completed their one hundred rounds without being washed out at all, and without using any lubricating wads. It was remarked, too, that the loading was as easy at the last round as at the first. Sir William Armstrong has just written to the papers stating that he was not present at and had received no report of the experiments referred to above. He offers to submit his guns to a competitive trial with those of Mr. Whitworth before a properly-constituted tribunal.

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA.—Our Indian fellow-subjects have, like ourselves, cheap and uniform postage; but in India, as in England, there is a want of faith in the letter-carrying. In India the result is that a very large proportion of the letters of the native population are posted unpaid. It is commonly believed by them, "and not without reason," says the Director-General of the Post Office, in the annual report recently published, that an unpaid letter is more secure and more speedily delivered than a paid letter. He says there is no doubt that the native postmen occasionally delay the delivery of, or from sheer indolence altogether fail to deliver, paid letters. Unpaid letters must be delivered or brought back to the Post Office, as the postage must be accounted for by the postman; but with respect to a stamped letter, even if a complaint should be made of its non-delivery, the posting, transit, and receipt of it can seldom or never be proved. Being thus driven to an expedient which taxes them with double postage, the people of India endeavour to give themselves redress by not unfrequently writing outside their unpaid letters the object of the communication, so that the persons to whom they are addressed may get the benefit of them and yet refuse to take them in. Two hundred and sixty thousand unpaid letters were refused in the year 1860-1, and half of them "could not be disposed of" by a return to the senders. This Post Office report for India adverts also to another subject not without its interest here—the needless bulk of official correspondence with the inclosures and annexures. The Director-General states plainly that there would be no such waste of stationery and clerical labour if the correspondence were conducted on the principles by which banking and mercantile firms are regulated in such matters, and he actually inclines to the opinion that the service of Government would be equally well performed if more than half the quantity of stationery heretofore authorised for correspondence were withheld. In India this is a matter of the more consequence because of the 43,570 miles of post-roads; the mails are carried over 32,448 on the backs of men. This functionary is bold enough to propose a series of rules for curing the abuse; among them, that a sheet of paper be not used when half a sheet will suffice; that the writing be closer and more condensed, and "that no compliments be permitted." The hand of the reformer is wanted in other public offices besides those of India.

A PRUSSIAN DUMOLLARD.—A Pomeranian workman, named Maasch, has lately been detected, by accident, in the course of a murdered career closely resembling that of the notorious Frenchman Dumollard. He has, together with his accomplices, of whom his mother is one, committed thirteen murders. On one occasion he murdered at Cursdorf a miller and his family, consisting in all of six persons. He baffled all the researches of the police, and was detected at last by mere chance. A Berlin correspondent, describing the facts revealed on the trial, says:—"Two farm labourers of the village of Warsin, near Stargard, were one morning walking together on their way to their work in the fields, when it came on to rain. For the sake of greater shelter against the wet, one of them proposed that they should proceed to their destination for the rest of the way by a path leading through the woods. This being agreed on, the peasants had not been ten minutes in the forest when one of them espied at some distance through the trees the upper half of the body of a man sticking up out of the ground. Their hearts leaped to their mouths. One started off with all the speed he could put forth, while the other, more self-possessed, retreated more slowly, keeping his eye fixed on the object in question, which gradually sank out of sight into the earth. The peasants instantly made known to the owner of the estate the strange thing they had witnessed. The police were sent for, and a number of persons, with all dispatch, proceeded to the mysterious spot which was pointed out by the labourers. At first it seemed as though the men must have deceived themselves or were carrying on a practical joke; for at the spot indicated there appeared to be nothing like a hole in the earth, as the grass covered the ground all round about. On closer investigation, however, a slit was found in the grass in the form of a square. It was but the work of an instant to discover that this was the top of a trapdoor covered with turf. On forcing this open and descending, a large cavity was discovered, from which, however, the late occupiers had already fled. The hole itself, which was roofed with trees overlaid with turf, was divided into two rooms, the walls lined with boards—a stove, two or three beds, a ladder, victuals, and cooking utensils being present, and making a very snug underground dwelling. In addition to these articles there were present great quantities of objects identified as having been stolen from various houses in the neighbouring country, in which burglarious robberies and murders had been committed." This cave was found to be the home of the wretch Maasch, who has been condemned to death, with four others.

AN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN THE LAST CENTURY.—It is a prevailing idea that the application of electricity to the transmission of messages is a discovery of modern times, and that it was not dreamed of until after the famous observations of Oersted and Ampère, and it is true that the method of applying electricity in the manner at present adopted is new. But we commit an historical error in assuming that electricity as a means of telegraphic communication was first suggested after the discovery of the effect of the continuous current on the deflection of the magnetic needle. To remove this error we write the present article inviting attention to the labours of a man who flourished in the last century, and whose suggestions, had they been carried out, would have given us lightning telegrams nearly eighty years ago. This man was Mr. Cavallo. In making his experiments with the long wire he observed the effect in the phial of discharging a spark through the entire length of the conducting metallic medium at times when the phial was not charged with the inflammable air. He observed that whenever the knob of the Leyden jar was brought into contact with the ball of the long wire a spark passed from the point of one wire, in the phial, to the other. Thus, he adds, "by sending a number of sparks at different intervals of time, according to a settled plan, any sort of intelligence might be conveyed almost instantaneously from the place in which the operator stands to the other place where the phial is situated." Thus, going on from step to step, guided by repeated observations, and seeing before him a great practical result, Cavallo at last constructed an experimental electric telegraph as simple as our own in idea, and when we come to principles apart from details, almost identical with our own. In plain terms, he made a circuit, his insular wire forming one-half of the circuit, the earth the other. This circuit was unbroken save at the space between the two wire points in the phial, and this space was so small that a spark would cross it, giving in its transit an observable phenomenon: the operator, who applied the Leyden jar to the brass ball of the conducting wire, made the circuit complete there, and the effect was certain. In our modern system we work with a current which is always ready for service, and, in lieu of producing a spark to be looked at and registered, we cause deflection in a needle, but, as we have before said, the principle is the same. In both cases it is established that, in a circuit of any length through which electricity can pass, there can be set up from the two most extreme parts of the circuit certain physical indications, which are capable of being transformed into symbols, which symbols, in their turn, are transformable into language.—*Scott's Science Review*.

Literature.

Lady Audley's Secret. By M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Aurora Floyd." 3 vols. Third Edition, revised. Tinsley Brothers.

There is a class of readers, not very large but increasing, who resent as trifling with what is in human nature a story after the model of "Lady Audley's Secret," in which the author arranges the living pieces on the board, and plays them off against each other in marches and countermarches, which cook up into what is called a plot. This "plot" business is, after all, and at its very best, a poor representation of the real mysteries which are in life. Flagrantly, active wickedness on one side, seeking to gain its selfish ends through heartless perfidy and wholesale murder; with determined, energetic "virtue" on the other side, counterplotting it, and working away to bring about what is, we believe, called the "Nemesis" or the "Retribution;"—it is not out of these raw materials that the staple comes of that

natural sorrow, grief, or pain
Which has been, and may be again,

and which lies everywhere around us, plastic to the hand of the novelist or the poet. The most inextinguishable sufferings arise not out of conflicts of intention between the base and the well-meaning; but out of the misintelligence of the good, playing athwart the natural conditions and inevitable complications of life. The author of this novel has toned down the wickedness of the heroine by giving her a taint of madness which makes the gliding over any criminal precipice look less like an act of choice, and one is thankful for that; but, on the whole, "Lady Audley's Secret" belongs to what we shall take leave from this day to christen as the Matchless school of fiction—the school in which Ahirman has an empire proper, with subjects of his own, by whose aid he keeps up a fight with Ormuzd and his subjects. In that school the work before us is effective, though the story is developed more in the manner of a show or a drama, by a series of scenes or magic-lantern slides, than is the accepted thing in a novel. If some experience yet to come should show the author the real facts of life, including one or two yet unlearned and hitherto only guessed at through feverish eyes, the result would be a much better book, which would be a little longer in finding its public.

Audley, as many of our readers will know, is a real place, about seven miles from Colchester, and lying between that town and Ipswich. Lady Audley is a beautiful fair girl who marries a young dragon named George Talboys, whom, when his money is spent, she upbraids for bringing her into difficulty, and giving her a baby into the bargain. George goes off to Australia, saying that he will return to her if he prospers there. But his lovely wife will not wait, and, during his absence, begins the world again on her own account as a governess, under the name of Miss Graham, eventually marrying Sir Michael Audley, a middle-aged Baronet, of Audley Court, who falls madly in love with her. As to the charming Mrs. Talboys, the charming Miss Graham has disposed of her; she has bribed an old woman at Ventnor to let a consumptive daughter die and be buried under a newly-inscribed headstone as Mrs. T. It seems that George Talboys, the husband, had a dear friend in Robert Audley, nephew of Sir Michael. What is the consequence of all this? Why, when George comes back from Australia with a nugget, he sees his wife's death recorded in the *Times*, but finds his way with Robert to Audley. You at once force that, after a little dodging, the husband and the "bigamist wife" (as one of the reviewers calls her), will meet. One day Robert falls asleep while George and he are out fishing, and, waking up, finds his friend gone. Nor does he find him. For why? Because he is at the bottom of a dry well at the end of a lime-walk in Lady Audley's garden, smashed and dead, unless, indeed, he finds his way out and escapes. In a sudden access of her mad fit she gives a fatal touch to an old windlass on which she is sitting, and down he goes into the well. His wife listens, and hears, we are told, only a dull "thud."

But my lady is not going to be let off with her bigamy and her murderesses, and, indeed, she has not yet done, though it is not trigamy or quadrigamy that looms in the distance: and, by-the-by, the right name of her offence is not bigamy at all, but polyandry. However, Robert Audley, friend of George Talboys and lover of his sister Clara, now steps forward, breathing Nemesis, Retribution, Discovery, Exposure—no, not exposure, for his uncle's sake—and so on. Being a lawyer, he soon puts this and that together, and, lodging at a small inn near Audley, hunts up the lady, and gives her to understand that he has obtained possession of her secret. She, poor thing, thinks, at first, to get rid of him by inducing her husband to send him to a madhouse as a monomaniac about poor George Talboys; but decides to make an attempt to burn him in his bedroom at the little inn. Thither she goes, and (having facilities because her maid had married the landlady), having double-locked the room she is told he is sleeping in, sets fire to a toilet-cover, or an antimacassar, or something, and the house is burned. But not Robert Audley, who had not slept that night where he was supposed to be lying. And what does he do now? With prompt decision he takes a walk over to Audley Court, and has an interview with the mistress, who at first takes him for a ghost. He then insists that she shall make a full confession of her goings-on to her husband and him; and, since on thus following upon polyandry and murder, makes it improbable that she will ever come to much good, he demands that she shall submit to his disposal of her. He makes no scandal, but quietly walks her off to a madhouse on the Continent, leaving directions that she shall have every delicacy of the season and a Protestant clergyman when she requires them. The old Baronet is, in time, consoled for his troubles. George turns up suddenly, having in a former paragraph been shown to have climbed out of the "slush" at the bottom of the well and gone to New York. As his wife has died abroad of a *maladie de langueur*, of course he may marry again some day. If anything could drive him to it it must be the felicity which Robert and Clara Audley enjoy under his very nose in the neighbourhood of Teddington Lock, where a "dream of a fairy cottage has been realised," and also two babies. The author thinks it necessary to apologise for "leaving all the good people happy" by "subscribing to that which a mighty king and great philosopher declared, when he said that neither the experience of his youth nor of his age had ever shown him the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread." But the apology has no force, because what was true in a small agricultural country theoretically governed, has been repeatedly falsified in human experience elsewhere, and is so falsified every day. How about Lancashire?

The novel of which we have here given some notion is, we repeat, full of crude power; but the writing is sometimes ragged, and often uneven. The author needs to be told that reality of effect is not to be produced by heaping up detail about "up-trains" and "down-trains," and reciting inventories of furniture, dress, and so on. To character-painting there is, we suppose, no pretence made: certainly, there is none justified. "Lady Audley's Secret" is a novel of incident, and, judged by the standard to which it appeals, is a great success.

Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army, &c. By AN IMPRESSED NEW-YORKER. Sampson Low, Son, and Co. 1862.

The Southerners have succeeded for the most part in enveloping themselves in a cloud of thick darkness. The "Impressed New-Yorker" pretends to have rent the cloud, and to give a peep behind the scenes. A few extracts will not be uninteresting to the reader. We will not guarantee that all the statements made in this book are true; but there seems a life-likeness about many of the details which makes it probable that the writer is describing scenes he actually witnessed. The work purports to be an account of the author's adventures and experiences during a period of thirteen months' enforced service in the Confederate army. In 1861 the author was living in Arkansas, quietly following his trade and making money. When the war broke out he became a "suspect," the accusation against him being that he was an Abolitionist. He was subjected to a sort of Lynch-law trial, and acquitted, partly through the aid of one Buck Scruggs. But, though acquitted, his friend Buck Scruggs did not think he was out of danger, and advised him, therefore, quickly to make himself scarce. "Now," he said, "put thirty miles between you and these fellows before to-morrow, for some of them are enraged at their defeat; and if you stay here you are a doomed man." At first he did not

accede to this proposition, but intended to return home, attend to his business, and defy the rascals, and, if necessary, sell his life as dearly as possible; but his defiant courage soon cooled down. Discretion took the place of valour, and he mounted his horse and rode off to St. Helena, on the Mississippi, and there embarked in a steam-boat for Memphis, where he arrived in the course of the morning of the 19th. At St. Helena the news of his trial and escape had arrived before him and was the talk of the town; but, as he did not seem to be suspected, he hoped that he was safe. He, however, had reckoned without his host, for at Memphis he soon discovered that he was known.

VOLUNTEERING.

I had not left the wharf (he says) when a "blue jacket"—the sobriquet of the military policeman that then guarded the city—stepped up and said, "I see you are a stranger." "Yes, Sir." "I have some business with you. You will please walk with me, Sir." To my expression of astonishment, which was real, he replied, "You answer the description very well, Sir. The Committee of Public Safety wish to see you; come along." As it was useless to parley, I walked with him, and was soon ushered into the presence of that body—a much more intelligent and no less intensely southern organisation than I had found in the grocery of Jeffersonville.

They questioned me as to my home, political opinions, and destination, and received such answers as I thought it wise to give. Whereupon they confronted me, to my amazement, with a member of the Vigilance Committee which had tried me at Jeffersonville, one hundred and twenty miles distant, thirty hours before. I was amazed, because I did not imagine that any one of their number could have reached Memphis before me. He had ridden after me the night of my escape, and when I stopped for breakfast had passed on to Helena, and, taking an earlier up-river boat, had reached Memphis some hours in advance of the St. Francis—long enough before me to post the Committee of Public Safety as to my person and story when before his committee. Even with this swift witness against me they were unable to establish any crime, and, after consultation, they told me I could retire. I was immediately followed by the policeman, who handed me a letter written by the chairman suggesting that I would do well to go directly to a certain recruiting-office, where young men were enlisting under the Provisional Government of Tennessee, and where I would find it to my interest to volunteer, adding, substantially, as follows:—"Several members of the committee think if you do not see fit to follow this advice, you will probably stretch hemp instead of leaving Memphis; as they cannot be responsible for the acts of an infuriated mob, who may hear that you came from the North." I was allowed no time for reflection, as the policeman stood waiting, he said, "to show me the way." I now saw at a glance that the military power of the city had resolved to compel me to volunteer, and in my friendlessness I could think of no way to escape the cruel and dread necessity.

Still the hope remained that perhaps I might make a partial promise, and ask time, and yet alude the vigilance of the authorities. As the M.P. grew impatient, and at length imperious, showing that he well knew that he had me in his power, I walked on to avoid the crowd which was beginning to gather, and soon reached the recruiting-station. I saw, the moment I was inside, that the only door was guarded by bayonets, crossed in the hands of determined men. The blue jacket, in a private conversation with the recruiting-officer, soon gave him my status; when, turning to me, the officer said, with the air of a man who expects to carry his point, "Well, young man, I learn you have come to volunteer; glad to see you—good company," &c.

To which I replied, "I was advised to call and look at the matter, and will take some time to consider, if you please."

"No need of time, Sir—no time to be lost; here is the roll—enter your name, put on the uniform, and then you can pass out," with a glance of his eye at the policeman and the crossed bayonets, which meant plainly enough, "You do not go out before."

To my suggestion that I had a horse on the boat which I must see about, he replied very promptly, "That could all be done when this business was through."

The meshes of their cursed net were around me, and there was no release; and with as good a grace as I could assume, I wrote my name, and thus I volunteered!

Our author, then, is now a soldier in the Southern Army. His regiment was the "Jeff. Davis's Invincibles." Of course his first idea was to escape as soon as possible; but this notion had soon to be abandoned, for the camp, he found, was inclosed by a high boarded fence, and guarded by thirty stationed sentinels belonging to trusted companies of long standing in the force, and, in short, escape was impossible; and so our author wisely submitted to the inevitable and bided his time, meanwhile sedulously learning his drill and other military duties. By this course he achieved two objects—he diverted his thoughts from his hard fate and soon ceased to be an object of suspicion and surveillance. Indeed, he also gained another advantage; for, being an educated man, he rose in the service, and ultimately became an officer in the cavalry; and at the battle of Corinth (the first, in 1861) had the honour to act as Aide-de-Camp to General Breckenridge. We cannot, however, give the details of his remarkable history. If our readers wish—as we have no doubt they will—to know more of his adventures (how he rose, what he saw and did, and how he ultimately escaped) they must get the book. All we can do is to give one or two more extracts, and here is one to begin with which will surprise English readers not a little:—

HOW THE SOUTH GET ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The largest supply of small-arms comes from England and France. I have repeatedly heard it said that 300,000 stand of arms have been received from abroad—that 65,000 came in one load by the Bermuda.

The imported guns are principally Enfield, minie, and Belgian rifles. The first Enfields received had been used somewhat, probably in the Crimean and Indian Wars. The crown marks on the first importations were stamped out with the initials of those who had bought them from the Government; the later arrivals, exhibit the Crown marks unaltered. I have seen Enfield rifles of the manufacture of 1861 and 1862, with the stamp of the "Tower" on the lock-plate! Officers, in opening and examining cases of these would not significantly to each other, as much as to say, "See the proof of England's neutrality!"

The question is often asked, Where does the ammunition come from to supply the Southern army? I would state in reply that, with the cargoes of arms, ammunition was supplied, at the rate of a thousand rounds for each gun. While engaged in the Ordnance Department, I often issued boxes of ammunition, which were put up in London for the Enfield rifle. The fixed ammunition of England is said by Southern officers to be the finest in the world.

PORTRAIT OF A GUERRILLA CHIEF.

Morgan, as a citizen in times of peace, maintained the reputation of a generous, genial, jolly, horse-loving, and horse-racing Kentuckian. He went into the rebellion on amore, and pursues it with high enjoyment. He is about thirty-five years of age, six feet in height, well made for strength and agility, and is perfectly master of himself; has a light complexion, sunny hair, and generally wears a moustache, and a little beard on his chin. His eyes are keen, bluish-grey in colour, and when at rest, have a sleepy look, but he sees every one and everything around him, although apparently unobservant. He is an admirable horseman and a good shot. As a leader of a battalion of cavalry he has no superior in the rebel ranks. His command of his men is supreme. While they admire his generosity and mildness, sharing with them all the hardships of the field, they fear his more than Napoleonic severity for any departure from enjoined duty. His men narrate of him this—that, upon one occasion, when engaging in a battle, he directed one of his troopers to perform a hazardous mission in the face of the enemy. The man did not move. Morgan asked in short quick words, "Do you understand my orders?" "Yes, Captain, but I cannot obey." "Then, good-by," said Morgan, and in a moment the cavalryman fell dead from his saddle. Turning to his men, he added, "Such be the fate of every man disobeying orders in the face of an enemy."

Spiritualism in America. By BENJAMIN COLEMAN. With Fac-similes of Spirit Drawings and Writings. Reprinted, with additions, from the *Spiritual Magazine*. F. Pitman.

This is the old story, of course, "Don't you think we are capable of appreciating and reporting upon the commonest facts as they pass under our very eyes and noses in scenes in which we are ourselves actors?" This is the eternal question of—

Faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood;

and, for our part, we have ready for it the eternal answer—"No, we don't think you are." Certainly not. Have we not in our time seen conjurers? Have we not read the story of Raleigh, looking from his prison window, witnessing a transaction of which three other witnesses gave three separate accounts, differing from each other, and differing from his? Have we not read law cases, and noted something of conflict of evidence in the most apparently simple matters? Have we not all found out, when ourselves or our friends have been slandered, what complicated things facts are—"wheels within wheels," puzzle upon puzzle, till the cow jumps over the moon, the cat hides in theiddle, twice two are twenty, and Achilles cannot overtake the Tortoise that has five yards start of him? Yea, verily, all this is within our experience; not is it quite new to have a man like Mr. Coleman come forward to declare

that his mind is "without fanatical bias of any kind," and that he is a man of "strong nerve," without betraying the least consciousness of the rubbish he is talking. No living man is, or ever can be, free from fanatical bias of some kind or other, and everybody's "nerves" are weak in some direction or other. Mr. Coleman seems to us to be very easily practicable through the family affections, through flattery, through threatenings, and through early prejudices. For instance, as to the prejudices, he swallows in the lump all the usual notions about heavenly glory, and that kind of thing; and when he is shown something like the Queen of the Fairies in the transformation-scene of a pantomime he thinks it all right. A "veil of silver gauze from head to foot" is the proper celestial article, especially if there be also "an odour of violets." Mr. Coleman has never asked himself whether things of that sort are really heavenly, or can be shown to be likely to accompany spiritual manifestations. He says to sceptical readers, "You must not say such and such things are incredible, because they are not what spirits would do, or put up with, or be connected with; for you cannot tell." And we reply, Just so, Mr. Coleman, we cannot tell but no more can you, so you must push your logic a little further. You saw and heard such and such things. Very good. "And they were spiritual appearances and performances." But an immense amount of assumption about the "spirit-world" lies behind your phraseology—all that is implied, for instance in the very discussion of the question, Can ghosts visit the earth? The nature of a "ghost," its relation to the body; its liberty of action; the whole basis of presupposition (for it is nothing more) on which the bare doubt arises;—all this you take for granted to begin with, giving it, in a thousand ways, a colouring out of your own mind which no one can trace with logical accuracy. You go on to say, "If these are not spirit-world manifestations, what are they? Faraday has not accounted for them." Very likely not, and what of it? It does not follow that one theory is right because another is wrong, nor are the "facts" to which our attention is invited of such a character as to stimulate able and busy minds to investigate them laboriously with an eye to forming theories. The majority of the spirit-doings consist of barefaced conjuring which a schoolboy can see through. The great adherents of the "rappers" are persons of very limited capacity. "Professor Mapes," for instance, though apparently a great gun in America and much glorified by Mr. Coleman's book, is obviously a man for whose understanding hardly any words are contemptuous enough. And what do sober English readers think of the following?—

MRS. ANDREWS ENTRANCED.

During my visit, and whilst in conversation with Mr. Andrews, his wife passed into the trance state. Laying her hand on my breast and her head on my shoulder she addressed her husband and Mr. Freeland, and gave them a minute description of my character. It will be sufficient for me to say on this head that her remarks were very flattering. I said, "Her language is glowing, but I am afraid the picture is too highly coloured." Mr. Andrews replied in a very serious tone, "Mr. Coleman, her words have a deep significance with us. We are almost entirely guided by the precepts which fall from her lips, inspirationally influenced as we believe her to be whilst in that state, and we never think of acting contrary to her dictum."

Mr. Coleman mentions this, candidly enough, as "not the least curious phase of spiritualism." He does not, however, invite the cisatlantic husband to envy Mr. Andrews, who professed his readiness to be "almost entirely guided by the precepts" of a wife "inspirationally influenced" to lay her hand on another gentleman's heart and her head on his shoulder, and, in that not too spiritualistic pose, give "glowing" eulogies of the gentleman's character. Mr. Andrews has, it seems, a "scheme of universal regeneration," which Mr. Coleman frankly declares he does not "fully comprehend." We congratulate him.

We honestly assure Mr. Coleman and the spiritualists that we should look for surprising things in real spirit communications. But there are some things in these anecdotes which we really cannot get over; not because they transcend our experience, but because they are incongruous. We request attention to the following communications:—

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LOQUITUR.

Sept. 15, 1861.—Copy of card written on the above date.
"My Son,—When the atmosphere is cold we shall have no difficulties, no obstructions, and the promises which we have made will be strictly fulfilled with many blessings. Of one thing let me warn you. When you sit at home avoid exertion of any kind, but more particularly warn those who sit with you to avoid all and any exertion on their part, lest they cause involuntary movements of the table, and thus mar the beautiful truths which should never be tarnished by thought, word, or deed. We can accomplish all without the aid of mortals, and bitter will be the life of those who attempt to deceive, or misuse this truth. Your truth and sincerity are bright gems in your nature. This is why I take pleasure in communicating with you, and this is why I have chosen you to work through. My son, good night."

"BENJ. FRANKLIN."

"Written communications are not tinged by the reflection of another mind. We come to you without a shadow. This is why we are so happy to write our messages."

"BENJ. FRANKLIN."

Sept. 22, 1861.—By accident we were behind time about half an hour, when the following reprint was written on a card, which I send to you:—
"My Son,—Promptness is requisite always to accomplish great objects. A kingdom has been lost before now for want of punctuality. Hence it is that we often fail in fulfilling a promise, and are obliged to wait for some future opportunity to carry out our wishes and promises, which we would never fail in were the conditions favourable."

"BENJ. FRANKLIN."

As we are here expressly told that "written communications are not tinged by the reflection of another mind," there is no excuse for the flabby, all-but ungrammatical English of these "cards," professing to come from so clear and terse a writer as Franklin; nor for the Scotch idiom occurring in the expression "we would fail;" nor for the vulgarly illogical use of the word "hence," just after the allusion to losing a kingdom. This stupid way of employing such words as "hence" and "therefore" is a sure mark of ignorance and incapacity. But, perhaps, one of the things at which we must not be surprised in the spirit-world is that men like Franklin should write in the English of snowmen and shopmen. It is unfair, however, that all the surprise should be on one side; and the spirit-world will probably have its turn to be startled—by the police, perhaps—if it has too much to do with "impressionable mediums," like a certain Mrs. Kennison, of whom "it is understood that she is impressed by spirits and forced, in her natural state, to act upon her impressions." Meanwhile, we go in for liberty and for "forcing" nobody: until the baker behaves very ill indeed our cry shall be—Do not nail his ear to the pump, though the length is tempting.

THE EX KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE.

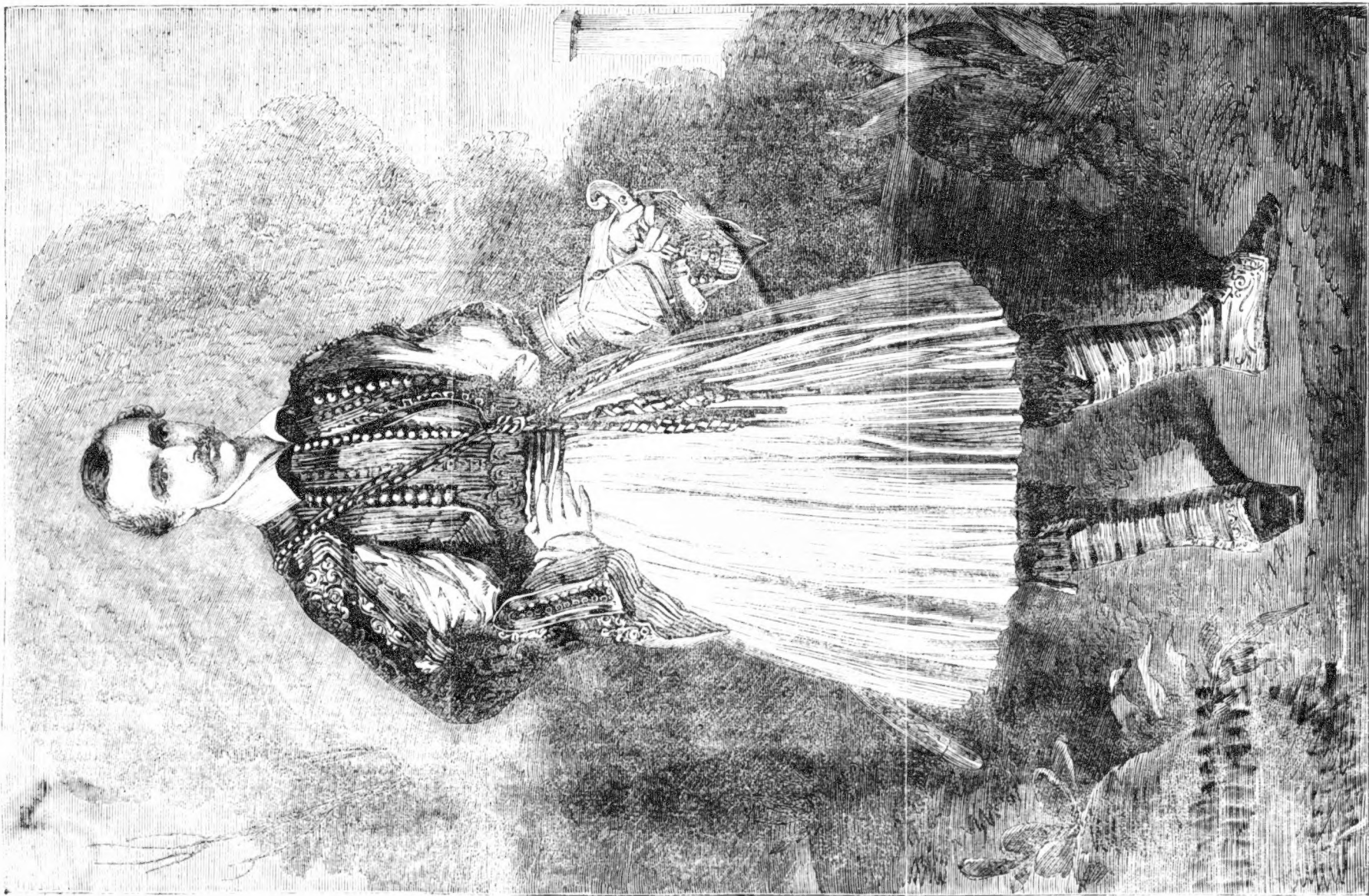
The *Baierische Zeitung* of Munich will not acknowledge that the deposition of the King and Queen of Greece necessitates the adoption of a new dynasty. So much for making the best of a bad bargain until the people distinctly refuse to make another trial of a Bavarian Monarch.

That there was a determination to get rid of the King Log who occupied the throne at Athens was long ago made obvious by the first revolutionary symptoms at Nauplia; and it would be more to the taste of some ardent Greeks to elect even a King Stork than to suffer at once from the weakness and the irresponsibility of a petty Sovereign.

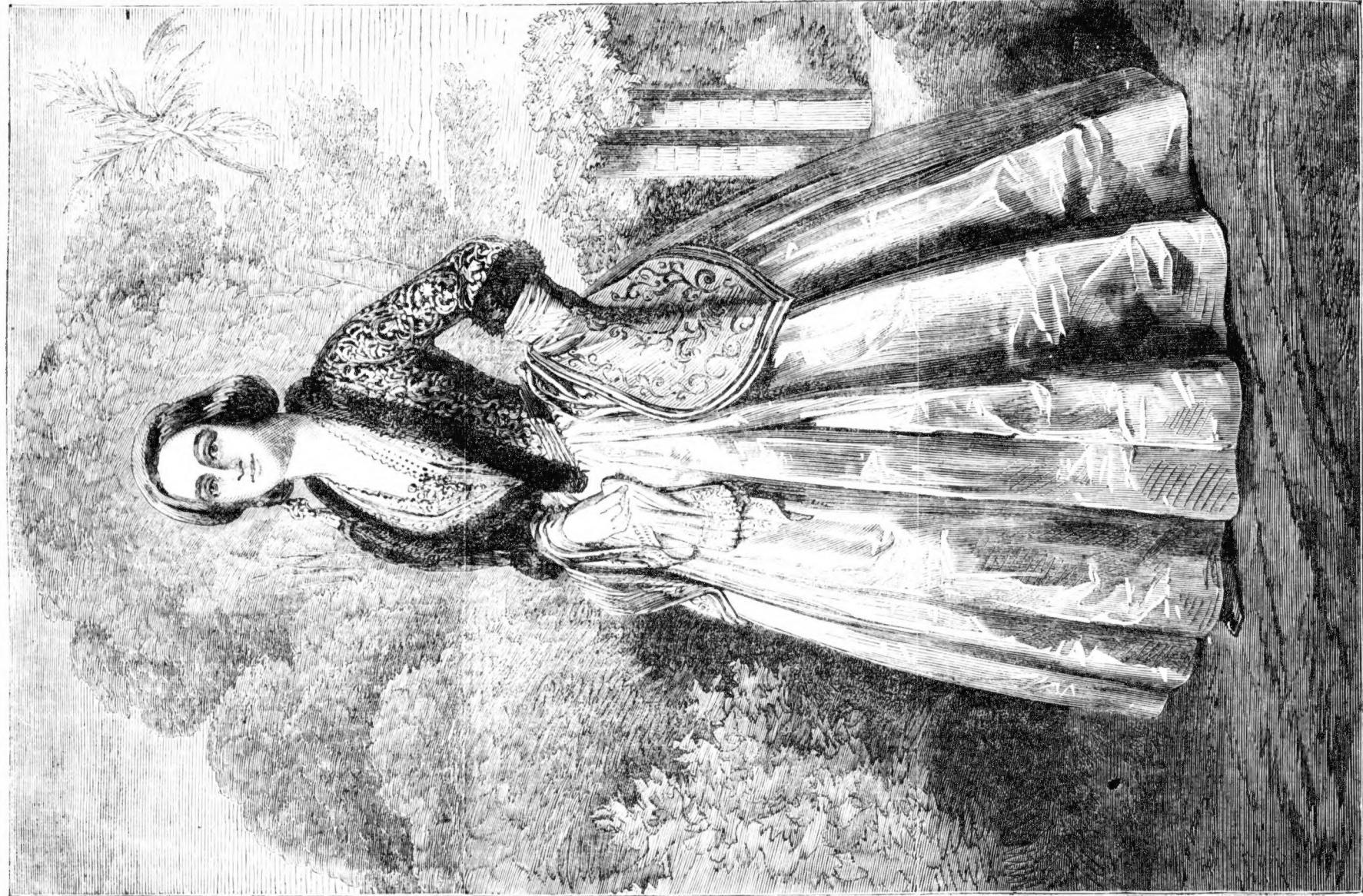
The very geographical situation of Nauplia made it peculiarly susceptible to the first symptoms of revolution. Its broad bay, where men of all opinions come and go, its semi-European character, its partially changing population, even its unhealthy site, have all a tendency to prepare the excitable people for the first tremblings of the political storm. The storm passed, however; and by the time it had spread to Athens its fury was spent; a violent revolution was found to be unnecessary; and Otho walked away amidst the cheerful indifference of his people.

Thus another King and Queen are left destitute in Europe; and there will, it seems, be no little difficulty to find another Sovereign who is strong enough for the vacant place, and, at the same time, can secure the recommendations of the great Powers.

Otho I., brother to Maximilian II., King of Bavaria, was born at Salzburg, on the 1st of June, 1815, and received his education from some of the eminent men who were gathered round the Court of his brother, the ex-King Louis. When he was seventeen years of age he was made King of Greece by the authority trans-



OTHO I., EX-KING OF GREECE.



MARIE FREDERICA AMELIA, EX-QUEEN OF GREECE.

...d by the Greek nation to France, England, and Russia, in the treaty of 1832. The convention between the three Powers and the King of Bavaria, acting for his son, stipulated that Greece should form an independent State, and that the Powers, by negotiating with the Porte, should fix the limits of the kingdoms which were at that time only imperfectly defined, and that the majority of the young King should be fixed at the 1st of June, 1835. Under these conditions Otho I. landed in his new dominions, accompanied by his German soldiers, on the 6th of February, 1833, four months after his acceptance of the crown. The brigandage, political plotting, and constant outbreaks of contending parties, which lasted during the regency, were little likely to be amended when the supine and indolent Otho took the reins of government into his own hands; indeed, his marriage in the following year (1836) with the Princess Mary Frederica Amelia, daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, gave him the opportunity of resigning the arduous duties of Royalty to her more energetic control. As the Royal pair have no children, Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, the brother of Otho, was their presumptive to the throne of Greece. As, however, this Prince had declined the honour, another brother, Louis, was looked to by Otho as his successor. But the ramifications of the family of the Queen—whose father, besides being Grand Duke of Oldenburg, is heir of Norway, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn of Dithmarschen and Oldenburg, Prince of Lubeck and Birkenfeld, Seigneur of Jewer and Kniphausen, besides possessing a score of other titles—tended somewhat to involve the question, who should be the next King of Greece? This question, however, has been settled by the Greeks themselves by deposing the dynasty altogether, without consulting Otho or his wife, or the family of either, on the point. Whatever choice the Hellenic people may make, it is pretty clear that they will have no more Bavarian Princes.



REMOVAL OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.—THE DEPARTURE FROM VARIGNANO.

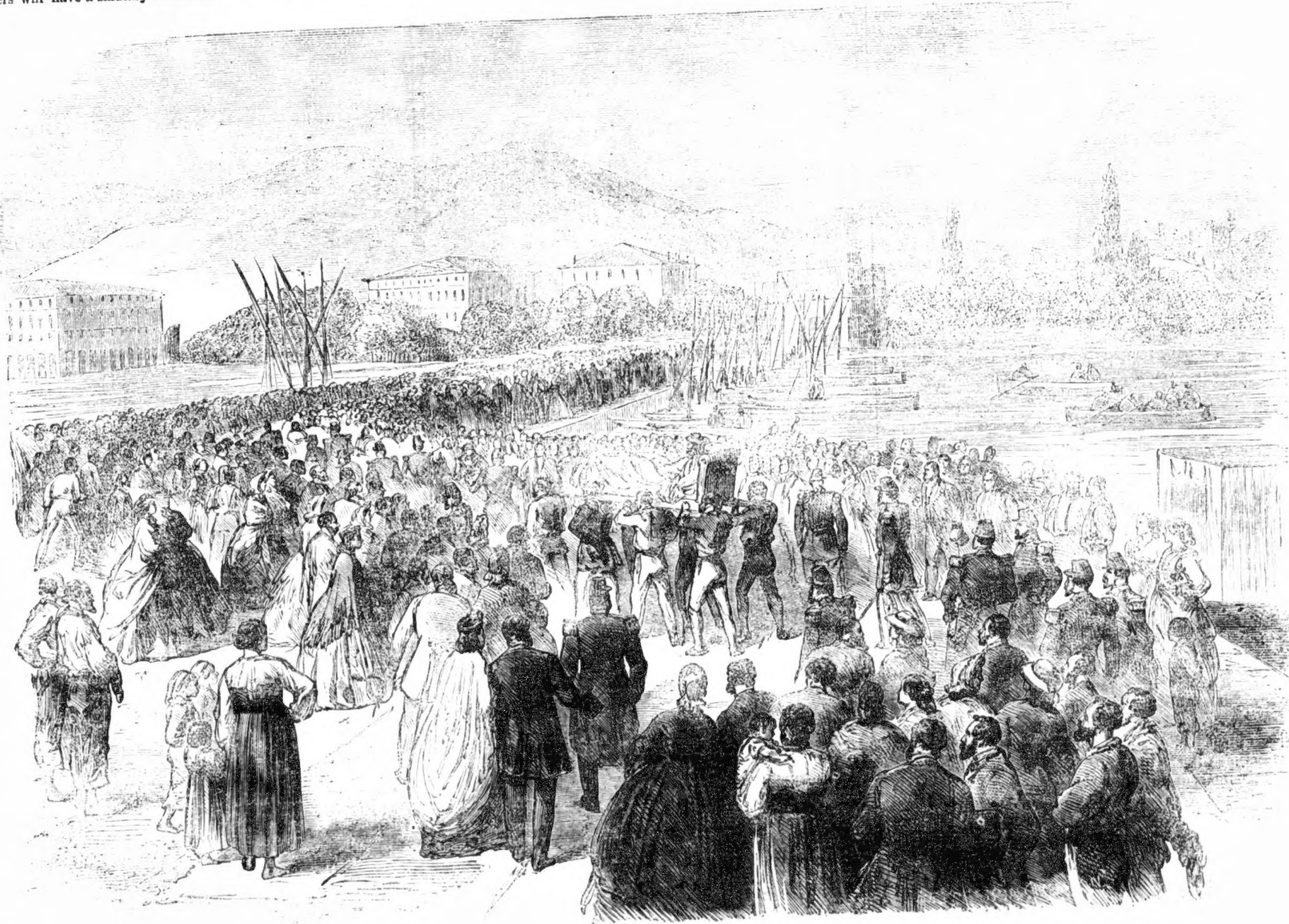
THE REMOVAL OF GARIBALDI FROM VARIGNANO TO SPEZIA.

THE removal of General Garibaldi to Spezia has, as mentioned in our last week's Number, been successfully accomplished, and, although the health of the illustrious invalid gives his friends some uneasiness, there is little doubt but the change from the hot room which formed his prison at Varignano to the better accommodation of his new quarters will have a salutary influence. It is to be hoped that the

General will now be less liable to the constant incursions of those mistaken sympathisers who used almost to force themselves into his room at Varignano and excite and weary him by their constant clatter or their silent but lugubrious regard. The many tokens of friendly consideration which have been sent him have been more to the purpose, especially the mechanical bed, which during his attacks of rheumatism has added greatly to his comfort. With regard to many of his visitors, nothing but that amiable temper for which the

great man is remarkable could have enabled him to suffer their intrusion, and the manner in which they, as it were, took possession of his sick-chamber, a sight to arrive at which they had put themselves to considerable inconvenience.

The removal to Spezia was necessarily put off in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather; and a large crowd, consisting, indeed, of nearly the entire population of the place, who had congregated on the day when he was first expected, had to endure the



ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GARIBALDI AT SPEZIA.—(FROM SKETCHES BY SIGNOR GIACOMELLI.)

disappointment of going out to witness a sight, and after all to go home again without being gratified, than which nothing can be more disastrous to an Italian assembly.

On the 23rd of October, however, Garibaldi quitted Varignano at ten o'clock in the morning. Mr. Pearson, the Superintendent of Works at the port, had sent a steamer for the transport of the invalid; this steamer towed a boat in which was raised a square awning decorated with wreaths of laurel and flowers. The General was placed upon the mechanical sofa, which had arrived some days before by the post from England, and carried by his friends between the double line of sailors who had been posted in the corridor and staircase by Colonel Ansaldo, who himself attended in uniform.

At the port of Varignano two companies of the Royal Marines and the Infantry of the line presented arms to the sound of bugles, upon which the wounded soldier raised his hat in salute. It would be difficult to depict the emotion exhibited by the spectators at this action: soldiers and civilians were alike affected; and even a galley-slave, who was on the quay, knelt and raised his hands to Heaven in the conflict of his feelings. The conveyance slowly descended the slope leading to the boat, the sofa-bed was placed under the awning, and the steamer towed the party on their journey to Spezia. Surrounding the General were the Doctors Albanese, Basile, Ripari, and Prandina; Garibaldi's sons, and the faithful and devoted Colonel Vecchi.

During the journey the General desired that the course might be kept towards the right, that he might see the beautiful vessel the *Ré Galantuomo*. As the boat approached the place of debarkation at Spezia it was joined by a number of vessels, which accompanied it for the rest of the voyage. Every head was uncovered in homage to the man who had done so much for Italy; and, as he returned their salutes with that smile which has in it so much sweetness, the display of emotion was all the more impressive for its being less demonstrative than that which was afterwards exhibited.

As the General was carried from the boat to the quay the crowd separated on each side—one division towards the avenue of plane-trees, the other towards the Place d'Armes. Twice the bearers were compelled to halt in order to replace the covering on the wounded foot, the motion of the leg having occasioned great pain. An hour after his departure from Varignano the General entered the Hôtel de Milan, the proprietor of which (M. Conti) had appropriated a large apartment to the use of the illustrious guest.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

PROTECTION FOR PERSON AND PROPERTY.

THE daily reports of criminal outrages show that the season of long nights is bringing with it its usual concomitants of burglary and highway robbery. For some few years recently expired the metropolis enjoyed comparative immunity from garotte robbery and housebreaking. The chief perpetrators had been taken and had been sentenced to severe terms of penal servitude. These are just at present terminating, or being set aside by the ticket-of-leave system, and the result is to be seen in every newspaper.

In almost every case where a robbery with violence is committed, and the culprit is taken, he is described by the police as an old and well-known offender. Generally he is a released convict, but almost invariably a recognised thief, having no other real or pretended means of subsistence. And this the police know. They know his haunts, his companions—nay, even the very style of robbery which he most affects. They can tell, when they meet him sauntering forth at the dead of night from the dens of Whitechapel or the slums of Westminster, whether his object is to break into some honest man's house and commit murder in case of resistance, or whether he intends to prowl about until he can use his life-preserver or garotting-impliment with profitable effect upon some belated pedestrian. If half a dozen gentlemen returning from a bachelors' party happen to have as much as they can do to restrain the exuberant, noisy hilarity of one of the set they will certainly be followed by a policeman, who, unless bribed off, will provoke or invent a charge upon which one or two of them may be conveyed to the station-house. Let a gang of burglars or garotte-robbers meet the same authority, and they may pass unquestioned, unless they happen, indeed, to be laden with plunder.

The evil has reached its culminating point. The truth must be told: the streets of London are unsafe. Honest people are too apt to disregard the warning signs of the times. "I have walked the streets at all hours and in all neighbourhoods, for twenty years," says one, "and I was never yet beset." What does this prove, if a score of other persons have been plundered and villainously ill-treated in the public thoroughfares during the past week, month, or even year? Are we to wait until the thief's fingers are in our own fob, his rascally grip around our own throat, or his life-preserver hammering at our own skull before we make the efforts dictated by common sense and ordinary prudence for our own preservation as well as that of our neighbours?

The causes of the continuance of the evil have been exposed and commented upon until writers and readers have become alike weary of the subject. Our criminal system is based, in the first place, upon punishment, which is in itself a fallacy. The object of police law should be, in the first place, the prevention of crime; secondly, that of establishments for the detention of criminals and their reformation. When both these fail then the capture of the criminal should be the first incident of a seclusion which would render his relapse almost an impossibility. There is no use in shutting up a thief or a robber for a few months, or for one or two or even three years, and then returning him upon society to make up for lost time. It is well known that the robber looks upon imprisonment, even penal servitude, as an unpleasant incident attaching to his career, just as a speculator regards the chances of a bankruptcy. When it happens, in either case, it cannot be helped. "I can do

that on my head," is the most common parting salute from a felon to his judge after sentence.

The simple existence of a criminal population, of entire districts almost wholly inhabited by those who directly or indirectly subsist upon rapine within the limits of a civilised community, is a fact no less strange than disgraceful. We cannot lay the whole upon the law. English legislators have for centuries rendered rogues and vagabonds, as such, amenable to legal discipline. The act of wandering about in idleness, without being able to render a satisfactory account of one's means of livelihood, has been punished by various sentences, from hanging to whipping and imprisonment. Surely the whole tenor of British law has not been so entirely changed by recent enactments that the lazy, worthless loiterer may still infest our thoroughfares with impunity, in the open view of the police and with no apparent object but that of larceny or worse crimes. Can it be that the evil has grown to such an extent that if the police were to-morrow to secure every known and professed thief found in the street in the apparent pursuit of his vocation the gaols would not be able to contain the number of captives? This may be so; and, moreover, the tender regard which is entertained towards the liberty even of the most useless subject may also tend to continue the evil. But the ticket-of-leave matter is another affair. Every prisoner whose sentence is thus partially remitted, receives such remission upon terms, and these are at the discretion of the Government. If, as has been already suggested, every ticket-holder were bound to present himself at stated periods at the police-station of the district in which he resides, his chances of committing undiscovered crime would be greatly reduced. It is certain that until some better precaution than at present is taken for the repression of these crimes of violence no honest Londoner can walk the streets in safety or rest in his bed unprepared for a midnight alarm, with a prospective encounter with some ruffian turned adrift at the instance of a gaol chaplain when every social consideration demands that he should continue caged according to the sentence directed by the law and passed by the proper authority after the most formal and impartial of investigations.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN purposes remaining at Osborne until Friday, the 14th inst., when, with the junior members of the Royal family, she will proceed to Windsor Castle. The State apartments there are being prepared. It is not yet decided where her Majesty will spend Christmas.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE are to visit the Queen at Osborne next week.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL have made during their excursion a voyage to Tunis. Their Royal Highnesses intended to pass some days at Naples. In company with the Prince of Wales, they visited Malta last week and were most enthusiastically received.

A PRIVY COUNCIL was held on Saturday at Osborne for the further prorogation of Parliament beyond the 13th of November.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN has been appointed by Sir Charles Wood to succeed Mr. Laing as Finance Minister in India.

A RUMOUR is current that Lord Elgin is about to return to England and that the Duke of Argyll is to succeed him.

THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE, who has been in ill health for some time, and who had gone to Lucerne for change of air, continues in a very precarious state, little hope being entertained of his recovery.

A MARRIAGE is arranged to take place between Viscount Hereford and the Hon. Mary Morgan, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Tredegar.

ACCORDING TO THE MONTHLY RETURN BY THE POOR-LAW BOARD, the increase of pauperism in the fifth week of September last in England and Wales, compared with the same period last year, was 135,466.

THE EX-QUEEN OF NAPLES has been induced to quit her conventual residence and to return to her consort at Rome, "in complete resignation to whatever may happen."

THE MARRIAGE OF M. DE LA BARBARA MARCHISIO with General Cialdini is announced in the Paris journals.

THE REV. DR. CANDLISH, of Edinburgh, has been presented with a sum of £5000 by his admirers.

THE PORTUGUESE CORTES were opened on the 4th by commission. The speech did not contain any passage of political importance.

IT IS SAID THAT A DEPUTATION OF GREEKS have sounded Garibaldi as to his acceptance of the crown of Greece.

THE WINTER SESSION OF THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY was opened on Monday by an inaugural address from Sir David Brewster.

FOURTEEN BOXES filled with arms, carpets, and different articles in silk and leather have arrived in Berlin from Japan, being a present from the Tycoon to the Royal family of Prussia.

A NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL was opened a few days ago, in Paris, near the new Boulevard Malesherbes, close to the Madeleine.

THE LONDON AND DANTZIC STEAMER HERCULES was lost during the late heavy gales shortly after leaving Dantzic on her voyage to the Thames. The crew were saved after enduring considerable hardships.

AT A PUBLIC DINNER AT COPENHAGEN the Prince of Denmark, referring to the marriage of his daughter with the Prince of Wales, said he thanked God for this alliance, which was not contracted for political motives, but was the result of reciprocal affection.

AN OLD HOUSE FELL IN EXETER ON MONDAY, burying several children. Some of them were got out seriously hurt, but it is supposed that others still remain buried.

DAVIS, the American Federal General who shot General Nelson, has been released from arrest and has resumed his command. Davis, it may be remembered, received great provocation from Nelson, who was of a bullying disposition.

ACCOUNTS FROM SAN DOMINGO state that cotton-planting is carried on actively, and next year that country is expected to rank among cotton producers.

THERE IS NOW LIVING AT ALMAGRO a woman of the most extraordinary fecundity. She married one of her cousins twenty years ago, and, although at present only forty years of age, has had twenty children, nine being living. She has had twins two or three times, and on one occasion three daughters at a birth.

THE WIFE OF COUNT ANDREW ZAMOYSKI, who was recently exiled from Poland, has died, and, although she was on her deathbed, the Czar refused to allow the Count to go and see her.

THE DUKE DE GRAMONT-CADEROUSSE, who after his late duel left France, is now in Germany. M. Lachand, to whom he has confided his defence, has written to the Procureur of Versailles to inform him that his client will surrender to take his trial.

THE POLICE OF WEST BROMWICH have succeeded in capturing a gang of burglars who have been for some years past the terror of that neighbourhood. The fellows have all been committed for trial.

MR. MAITLAND, the Solicitor-General, has been appointed to, and has accepted, the vacant seat on the Scotch judicial bench. It is understood that Mr. Young will be the new Solicitor-General.

A PUBLIC MEETING has been held at Bristol, at which resolutions strongly condemnatory of our policy of interference in Chinese affairs were adopted unanimously.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRINCE MURAT have reached Naples for distribution. Each portrait is inclosed in an envelope containing a Muratist programme in the form of a letter to the "Dear Duke" who has long figured as an anonymous adherent of the cause.

ON MONDAY EVENING, while Colonel Lloyd, C.B., was addressing some volunteers at Chester, on the occasion of presenting some prizes, he suddenly fell back insensible, and in ten minutes was dead. His death was caused by disease of the heart.

GENERAL MITRE has been elected President of the Republic of Buenos Ayres, and Dr. Marcos Paz Vice president. The former was elected unanimously, not a single dissident being registered. The President of Paraguay died on the 10th of September. He is succeeded by his son, General Francisco S. Lopez.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, after a long deliberation on the existing monopoly in the bread trade, have at length resolved to throw the trade open.

BY TELEGRAM FROM LISBON we hear that the Island of Fayal has been desolated by a succession of earthquakes extending over nineteen days, in consequence of which all who could were quitting for other islands in the Azorean group.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH has become the proprietor of Hatherop Castle and estate, situated on the Cotswold Hills, about two miles from the pretty little town of Fairford, and nine miles from Cirencester, in East Gloucestershire, at the price, it is said, of £225,000.

A TELEGRAM FROM MADRID announces that the Brazilian Government has paid the eight millions which it owed to Spain. The creditors of Spain would be delighted if the Spanish Government would follow the example of Brazil, and pay its debts.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GUADALOUPE has contracted with the Transatlantic Company for the conveyance of coolies, to the number of from 2000 to 3000 yearly, as may be found necessary. These coolies are to be embarked at Pondicherry, Karikal, and Yanam, or at ports in the Madras Presidency.

GEORGE BROWN died at his residence, Little Addington, on Monday, having within the past month completed his 101st year. For a considerable time past he has been in the habit of taking daily exercise, which he did as recently as the Thursday before his death.

BY THE DIRECTION OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, the fifth edition of Dr. Schoeffen's work on "Projectile Weapons of War and Explosive Compounds, &c.," has been translated into the French language by Colonel Martinet, Chef d'Escadron d'Artillerie, and appears bi-monthly in the *Journal des Armes*, the principal authority on French military matters.

PRINCE YPSILANTI, who has been talked of as likely to be offered the vacant throne of Greece, has resided a great deal at Paris, and is at present about thirty years of age. Several journals make him the son-in-law of the Greek banker at Vienna, Baron Sina. An alliance was indeed projected, prior to the late events, between the Prince and the Sina family, but was not, that we are aware of, concluded.

THE FORMAL ELECTION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral took place on Saturday. Of course there was no opposition. The confirmation of the election will take place in a few days in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Chancery-lane.

IT IS ASSERTED that Professor Jowett is to be proceeded against for his contributions to "Essays and Reviews." It was supposed that Professor Jowett, who does not hold a parochial benefice, was not, like Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson, in a position which subjected him to ecclesiastical law; but it is now asserted that Sir Robert Phillimore has expressed a strong opinion that such a view of the case is erroneous.

THE ROYAL MERSEY YACHT CLUB has decided on holding a ball in the Townhall, Liverpool, early in December, in aid of the funds of the Royal National Life-boat Institution. We trust that other yachting clubs will follow this laudable example, for the pressure on the funds of this great and national institution is unusually heavy at the present time.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

It has been suggested that it would be a good idea to give a concert at the International Exhibition on the occasion of its closing "positively for the last time." It is certainly expiring now in the most unbecoming manner. Day by day it loses some point of attraction, and before next Saturday arrives there will probably be little in the place to see but a few policemen and a great many empty cases. At three o'clock a truly infernal clanging of bells will drive the last visitor, deafened and disgusted, from the building; and the Great Exhibition of 1862 will have come to an end in the most unimpressive—or, to the one man, disagreeably impressive—style imaginable. This is not the sort of death that it deserves. It should perish in the heroic fashion, with shouts of victory, songs of triumph—in short, a concert of some kind.

In addition to the abstract uselessness of the exhibition going out like a burned-out candle, there is another consideration which makes us desire that its last moments should be rendered as brilliant as possible. Those who suggest that it should die to the strains of music would make that music the means of obtaining money for the distressed operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire. There is not a singer of eminence in London who would not give his or her services for nothing on such an occasion, and there can be no doubt but that tens of thousands among the general public would at least be charitable enough to pay a fair price for the privilege of hearing the best vocalists of the day. Those of the guarantors who are not inclined to follow the praiseworthy example of Messrs. Locke and Whitfield and contribute £50—ten per cent. on the sum guaranteed—to the Lancashire and Cheshire Relief Fund, might at least pay for erecting an orchestra and defray other incidental expenses. Even if all the singers and musicians employed required payment—which, as a rule, would certainly not be the case—the concert would still yield a large profit.

One of the most prominent spouters of the past week was "Big Ben" of Norfolk—that is, Mr. George Bentinck, M.P. for the county named. But is there any reason why I should notice at length the pourings-forth of this Norfolk squire? In the House, when Big Ben rises, most of the members withdraw if they can conveniently, or go to sleep; and when a member looking through the glass door sees Big Ben upon his feet he incontinently takes himself off with a growl; and why may I not do the same? In Marshland this gentleman may possibly be deemed a brilliant luminary, but I am quite sure that the readers of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES have long since settled that he is a very small rushlight indeed. Nevertheless, as a politician Big Ben is a phenomenon, a curiosity, a strange anomaly in this nineteenth century, and therefore I devote a little space to that speech of his to the Marshlanders. Of course it is impossible to go over the whole of this remarkable oratorical display. We must be contented to notice only a few of the singularities which it discloses. First, then, note that Big Ben hates rebellion; thinks that the separation of America from England was a mistake and a crime. Now, considering that Big Ben's ancestor, the first Bentinck in our history, came over here from Holland with Dutch William, was William's friend and councillor, his Lieutenant-General at the battle of the Boyne, and got a peerage and broad acres for his services, this hatred of revolution must be considered somewhat extraordinary. And here is another extraordinary fact. Our Norfolk squire still adheres to protection—yes, even to protection of corn. Every body else has given it up, from the old protectionist lord of forty thousand acres to the occupier of fifty, as an exploded fallacy; but Big Ben adheres to it still, and is still as bitter, and personal, and offensive towards the Free-traders as he was in the heat of the struggle. This again is curious. But now mark the singular light which this Marshland luminary throws upon history. He tells us that "we are mainly indebted to our Monarchical institutions for that absence alike of foreign and civil wars, the parallel of which has not been found in the history of any other country." There, readers! what do you think of that? Not many centuries would, according to commonly-received histories, take us back to the Wars of the Roses, two centuries and a half include the great Civil War, whilst only 172 years ago was fought the battle of the Boyne, in which the first Bentinck acted as Lieutenant-General; and as to foreign wars, it is not too much to say that during one-half of the whole of this gentleman's life—not to go farther back—we have been engaged in some foreign wars. But, perhaps, the most remarkable characteristic of George Bentinck is his adherence generally to old Toryism. I suppose he is the most inveterate enemy to all progress in the House of Commons. Disraeli, it is understood, is far too advanced a politician for Big Ben. Indeed, it is well known that there is a widening gap between these two. Often when Disraeli rises, Bentinck ostentatiously rises too, and walks out of the House; and, more than once, the Marshland orator has spoken with great plainness against the policy of the Conservative chief, and, indeed, against every indication of progress shown by the Conservative party.

Lord Alvanley has been making himself notorious. He used also to be called "Big Ben." The great bell which he got cast when he was Chief Commissioner was called Big Ben after him, and the wags of the House named him after his bell. He was afterwards named more happily by Lord Ellenborough, I fancy, "Benjamin the Magnificent." This gentleman, it will be remembered, gained name and fame for decorating St. James's Palace when the Princess Royal was married for cleaning out the lake and building that singularly beautiful bridge in St. James's Park, for working through the House the Metropolitan Board of Works Bill, for painting the stonework in the interior of the Westminster Palace, and for many other wonderful works, by which he at last gained a peerage for himself and heirs for

ever. His last work is this—he built a church, secured the services of a Curate, but, as things did not go on to his satisfaction, he cleared out the Curate and turned the building over to the Wesleyan Methodists. Oh, rare Ben!

In the present perplexed and confused condition of modern politics Disraeli seems determined to work the Church question, and, perhaps, this is wise. On every political question there is nothing but distraction. Towards the close of last Session he advocated economy, but he was by no means so well received by his party as to give him encouragement. He gained the sweet voice of some staunch adherents below the Opposition gangway, and uproarious applause from the Radicals, but from the county gentlemen there came no cheers—grumbles rather than cheers. Italian politics, the occupation of Rome, &c., are tabooed, for he can take no position; but on these subjects he offends as many as he pleases. Indeed, never had an Opposition leader such difficult steering. Even when he fell foul of the Government in general terms his attacks were thought ill-timed. It seems, therefore, wise to stick to the Church: there he is safe. In defence of the Church he is sure of applause from every section of his party—that is to say, if he steers clear of doctrines, which, of course, he will be sagacious enough to do. Catch Disraeli venturing into that doleful region! But is not the position of defender of the Church a curious one for such a man to hold, considering all his antecedents? and, by-the-by, does he really hope that the Russells and the rest of the great families who shared so largely of the Church plunder at the Reformation will be moved by his exhortations and disgorge? Not he! There was a little bit of spiteful humour in the exhortation.

There was a report lately running about the papers that the Lord Advocate was going to resign his office and take a judgeship. This report had not on the face of it an appearance of truth, for, though the salary of the Lord Advocate is only £2357 10s. (an odd amount that!), the emoluments in the shape of fees and business added thereto make the total annual amount receivable by the learned Lord some three or four times as much as the salary of a Scotch Judge. Still, if the Lord Advocate were an older man, he might, perhaps, have been induced to make the change, for this place of his is not just now a bed of roses. Party spirit runs high in Scotland, and, surrounded as the learned gentleman is by Tories, Whigs, Radicals—Kirkmen, Free Kirkmen, and Dissenters of at least a dozen hues, all pulling him in different directions—he finds it a matter of no small difficulty to steer the course which his own judgment marks out. In politics the learned Lord professes to be a Whig, but "Conservative Whig" would probably be a better designation. In ecclesiastical matters the learned Lord is a Free Kirkman. Now, Whiggism is not very popular in Scotland. The Established Church and the Free Church and the Dissenters are always at daggers-drawn, "hating each other," as Bernal Osborne phrased it, "for the love of God," and in the midst of these discordant elements the Lord Advocate has no very easy time of it. Moreover, the work is heavy. Here, however, it may be said Mr. Moncrieff has the reputation of making it lighter than most of his predecessors by the simple process of letting it go undone. And so, on the whole, if he had been a few years older, he would probably have been glad to have retired from his present difficult, uncertain position—uncertain, for Lord Advocates go out with the Government—with the quiet, serene, and comfortable position of a Scotch Judge. However, the report is contradicted officially. The learned gentleman is only fifty-one years of age. Palmerston seems to be fixed in office. Some £10,000 or £12,000 a year is worth some labour and annoyance, especially with a possible judgeship ahead.

The Irish must surely be degenerating sadly. I have positively not seen a murder, or attempt at murder, recorded in the newspapers as having been committed in Ireland for a whole week. What does this mean? Has Pat really become "the lamb" Cardin Wiseman said he was?

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Two slight farces have been produced at the OLYMPIC and the STRAND. Neither is worthy of special notice, save from the fact that at the latter house Miss "Polly" Marshall made her appearance after six years' absence from England.

Mr. Rogers has left the STRAND THEATRE. His destination is undecided.

The NEW ROYALTY opens this (Saturday) evening, under the direction of Mr. Emery.

Mr. Fechter will probably not open the LYCEUM until Jan. 1. His Christmas piece will be written by Mr. William Brough. Mr. G. Vining will be his stage manager.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Some doubt has been expressed as to whether any loyal demonstrations on the approaching birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would, under present circumstances, be acceptable to her Majesty, we are enabled to state that, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, a communication has been received from the Lord Chamberlain by one of the Court tradesmen in which his Lordship says that, "although the event will not be celebrated with any Court ceremonial or festivities during the present Court mourning, there will be no objection to any mark of respect and attachment which individuals or societies may desire to show in commemoration of the coming of age of his Royal Highness." A committee of nearly one hundred gentlemen has been formed in Southampton for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the coming of age of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by a grand ball.—The Mayor of Birmingham is raising a fund for the purpose of providing a dinner to be given to 2000 poor and aged inhabitants of the borough in celebration of the attainment of his majority by the Prince of Wales. The dinner is to take place in Bingley Hall.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued cards for a banquet to celebrate the majority of the Prince of Wales. The banquet will take place on the 10th. The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to accept the Lord Mayor's invitation, and will, prior to the entertainment, "turn the first sod" of one of the intended reservoirs for the Vartny Waterworks.

PRESENTATION OF THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.—Monday being the first day of Michaelmas Term, the Lord Chancellor received the Lord Mayor elect, the Judges, and the leading members of the Bar. His Lordship held his levee in the Middle Temple Hall instead of his own residence. The Lord Mayor elect arrived at the hall shortly after eleven o'clock, and was presented by the Recorder. The Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Crown, having expressed approval of the choice of the citizens, the loving-cup was passed round and the civic party retired. Then came the Judges and barristers. For them breakfast was prepared, which, having been disposed of, the Judges betook themselves to their respective courts to deal with the business which was to be brought before them.

THE TENANT-FARMERS AND THE "GENTLEMEN" OF SHROPSHIRE.—The Shropshire tenant-farmers are vindicating their right to freedom of speech. At a recent dinner of the Ludlow Agricultural Society, Mr. Matthew Evans, hotel-keeper and tenant-farmer, took occasion to denounce the Bernal-Leighton Game Bill. He also, in answer to a threat by Sir Charles Boughton that, if a certain amalgamation of two agricultural societies was not agreed to, the "gentlemen" would withdraw their subscriptions, had the audacity to say that, if the "gentlemen" did withdraw it would not break the society. The tenant-farmers cheered the expression. Sir Charles Boughton, however, marked his resentment forthwith by directing the secretary to take his name off the list of subscribers; and his brother, Mr. Boughton Knight, afterwards wrote and resigned his position as patron of the society. The correspondence which passed shows the indignation of these landlords at the temerity of Mr. Evans, and the farmers who cheered him. Notwithstanding all this, however, the farmers met on Monday, resolved they would not amalgamate the societies, as had been suggested, cheered Mr. Evans when he entered the room, and passed a resolution supporting him in what he had done.

THE COMMERCE OF FRANCE.—It appears from various official documents lately published that the general trade of the country is improving, and that the improvement is chiefly owing to the Treaty of Commerce with England. For example, the last account published by the Governor of the Bank of France shows a great increase in the amount of the commercial bills discounted. The official revenue returns published by the Minister of Finance give an increase in the customs and excise for the first nine months of the present year of 75,357,000fr., as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and of 1,659,000fr., as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1860. Mr. Fould calculates that, in consequence of the general improvement, the receipts for the present year will exceed the expenditure by 50,000,000fr. The beneficial effects of the treaty of commerce with Great Britain are manifest from the fact that the value of the stuffs exported to England during the first eight months of the present year amounts to 166,920,000fr. Should the export of stuffs from France to England continue in the same proportion until the end of the year the value may be estimated at 250,000,000fr., while the value of similar articles imported into France from England are estimated at only 61,000,000fr. These figures present a complete answer to all the declamations of the Protectionists.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES.

THIS very acceptable exhibition was opened for the tenth season on Monday, at the French Gallery, in Pall-mall. The collection consists of between two and three hundred pictures, nearly all of which may be fairly pronounced to have merit of some order, while several are by the best painters of the day; so that, altogether, we find the exhibition an unusually interesting one. It needed some extra effort on the part of the managers of the undertaking to get together a collection which would be found attractive to the public so immediately after the close of the International Exhibition and such a picture season as this has been; but the necessity for exertion has proved a good spur; and we think it will generally be admitted that the present winter exhibition is decidedly better in every respect than most of its predecessors. As an exhibition it loses somewhat, perhaps, in interest from not being a spontaneous offering of artists' works shown for the first time, as at the Academy and other galleries; on the other hand, it gains in being free from any positively bad pictures, and as to those which we have seen before they are shown, probably in better lights, and are proportionally better appreciated. Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., has given great interest to the exhibition by contributing two of his excellent historical pictures in miniature—No. 36, "King James II. receiving the News of the Landing of the Prince of Orange at Torbay," and No. 95, "Marie Antoinette's final Adieu to the Dauphin in the Prison of the Temple." These works are in fact the original first thoughts for the large pictures, the studies of which the artist has now returned to and touched again *en amore*, and with the exercise of a ripened judgment altered here and there, sacrificing irrelevant features and bringing out beauties before a little obscured. Both are now, in fact, highly-finished cabinet pictures, and as such they are new works; for it would appear that every part has passed again, not only under the hand but through the mind of the painter. In the picture of King James, especially, the interest of the scene is surprisingly well given on this small scale; and this is due chiefly to the well-studied expression of the heads, and the clear conception of his subject which the painter started with. The "Marie Antoinette" becomes, also, a very charming picture in this form, and, we could fancy, is richer in tone than the large work which was exhibited at the Royal Academy some years ago. Considerable alterations are noticeable in this in the painting out of a dog in the foreground and a bed which occupied the background, the whole of which is now filled with the gloomy prison walls.

The two seascapes by Stanfield, No. 13, "On the Coast of Brittany, near Dol," and No. 86, "The Race of Ramsey, near St. David's Head," will be recognised as those which were in the exhibition of the Royal Academy this year. There is another small picture called "Off the Coast of France," by our eminent seapainter, and, though it would be absurd to compare either of these works with the great achievements of the same hand when at its prime, yet we find a certain interest in them all, as they show how the veteran painter still loves his art. Mr. David Roberts, another painter old in fame, seems even to gain more dash and vigour with his years. It is true, this leads to the fault of hardness and crudity of tone sometimes, as in the "Venice" (11), but we are disposed to overlook this for the sake of the spirit and boldness, not without truth, which stamp the picture as the work of a master. The "View from the Devil's Gap, Gibraltar" (101), is a similarly sketchy picture, by Mr. Lee, R.A., with a glimpse of the African coast in the distance, and the plains where the fighting between Spain and Morocco lately took place. Another small landscape, by Mr. Lee is one of his favourite Devonshire bits. Both show the facility of the practised hand, and are so far good, but they want that freshness of study which is demanded of all painters nowadays. Mr. Vivat Cole evinces much of the true spirit of the landscape student in his two pictures "Harvesting" (106) and "Hay-making" (29), the ripe corn in the one and the new-mown hay in the other being the striking features. These are very cleverly touched and with much truth, though we can perceive a certain mannerism already creeping into the work of a painter who struck out so admirably and with so much originality and freedom from the conventional landscape a very short time since. His trees are becoming heavy and artificial, and his skies are getting more of his own fancy and less of Nature in them. Mr. Dawson, another painter of landscape with some promise in him, is showing the same faults in "Reaping" (44), where the sky is elaborately spoilt, and the whole picture, while it shows a good feeling, wants breadth and generalising—qualities only to be got by unflinching sacrifice of those minor points which in reality are not noticed in looking at Nature's work. It is so difficult, as Mr. Ruskin says, to be simple and to cease exertion in the proper place. And yet these overworked pictures are decidedly more interesting than those clean and prim repetitions of Mr. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A., Mr. S. R. Percy, Mr. J. Peel, Mr. Boddington, Mr. A. Montague, and the crowd of followers of the bad example, getting "small by degrees and beautifully less." No one is more disposed to admire the native ability displayed in these works than ourselves; but it is strange that, while natural landscape is so full of infinite variety and charm that never tires, artists who should know these beauties best continue to tell us the same hackneyed story which, after all, has only a grain of truth in it.

Then we must express the discontent that we imagine must be felt at those most artificial and pretentious works called classical or poetic landscapes; generally, they have neither the one nor the other feeling in them, and perhaps there have been only two men, Turner and Danby, who proved themselves capable in such a sphere of art. Mr. Niemann and Mr. Anthony attempt it. Mr. Niemann in a small manner, as in No. 1, where a miniature Titian Venus basks on the banks of a stream before an impudent swan, with a band of nymphs, all in a landscape compounded of Claude and Wilson. Mr. Anthony paints with a big brush, and in portentous tones full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. Pictures of this sort are simply a mistake; they deceive a few, but as art they must fall in with the rear rank. In figure-painting we find a corresponding rapid inanity in the constant reproduction of such works as "The Flower Basket" (17), by Mr. C. Baxter, a sweet and flowery lass, decked in all the bloom of the palette. With this may be classed Mr. Cobbett's pretty pictures, Mr. Dicksee's "Morning" (40), and others we need not name. If all this ability of hand were but directed by a little more thought and study from the real life, how vast would be the improvement! Mr. Dobson, A.R.A., incurs the same hard word of criticism for his "Rebecca" (51), a picture which might as well be Rebecca Jones as the ancient Jewish maiden; it is, in fact, a neat study of an Eastern dress hung upon Mr. Dobson's customary model, whose face is thoroughly familiar to us. Painters, from Rubens downwards, seem to give themselves very little trouble to find new models, forgetting that the unartist's mind sees endless charm in the different varieties of heads. Mr. F. Goodall, A.R.A., paints a neat and pretty picture which he names "Prayer" (33); but, analysing the material, we find very little of the sentiment of prayer. The real estimate of the picture is that it is a cleverly-painted group of Italian peasants with a statue of a Virgin and Child thrown in. Mr. E. Barnes, in No. 129, shows us a good study of a pretty mother carrying her sleeping baby to bed, with another little one climbing up stairs before her, which he dignifies with the quotation, "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." Mr. Roberts's "The Long Sermon" (122)—a well-fed lady of the bourgeois class and her big boy hard asleep, as all people of common sense generally are under the circumstances—deserves the small praise of being neatly painted. The same honourable mention is due to Mr. Bromley's "The Reproof" (138)—a school, after the style of Webster. Something more is felt in the studies (121)—"A Devon Man," by Mr. S. E. Hodgson, and (146)—"Alford," a little fisherboy, by Mr. P. R. Morris. The only regret in them is the direct imitation of the subjects painted by Mr. Hook with so much success. Better than either of them is Mr. L. T. Lucas's picture (141)—"The Turn of a Straw," a rough but picturesque fisherman courting a buxom lass, who twirls a straw much as Marguerite does the flower in "Faust," as she says, "He loves me! he loves me not!" but in this case the roguish smile lets us into the secret, and we see the straw will turn only in one direction.

No. 148, "What Ails the Old Dog?" by T. P. Hall: the growl of the old dog having awoke granny just at the moment when Jenny has crept into the cottage and slipped a billet-doux into the girl's hand as she was reading the old dame to sleep. This, for what it aims at, is a clever picture. No. 177, "The Early Visitor," by George Smith, is a decided advance from the artist's little highly-finished studies, and shows that he can treat a subject with considerable humour, with good expression, and with all the technical ability of the best painters of domestic scenes. No. 169, "The Return of the Garibaldian," by W. Burgess, is a picture remarkable for the excellence of its work and the gross theatrical treatment of the subject. Better painting than the dressing-gown with its sable fur collar of the "heavy father," is rarely seen, nor an attitude less graceful than that of the ecstatic young lady in maise and mauve. Mr. Calderon has contributed a pleasing picture, and in some respects a good picture, in No. 176; the subject, illustrated by a verse from Tennyson, being a wife suspicious of her lord's heart, watching how he regards a certain portrait of one who has renounced the world for ever. The figure of the man is powerfully conceived and well painted, but the wife, who should have been a point of interest, is a mere doll, with self-acting machinery for the eyes. To tell a story of such deep meaning, requires infinitely more thought and development in the study of the features. Mr. Deane's "Ballad-singer in Andalusia" is better seen here than at the Academy: unfortunately so for the artist, for we cannot overlook the clumsiness of the composition, although the merits of the picture in point of clever study of one or two of the figures, and a certain Philip-like colour and tone, are well brought out. No. 156, "On the Way to the Fair," by J. Campbell, being two uncommonly artful-looking daddies carrying all the paraphernalia of Punch, with the usual clientele of children, shows that the artist has a keen eye for character of a certain sort, and can paint it. Mr. T. Smallfield exhibits a very cabinet specimen of his ability, which is not of the common order at all, "Young Endymion" (88), from Hood's version of the classics, and another equally clever in its way, "The Book-seller's Hack" (216), the poor Ned Purdon of Goldsmith. It is a pity that Mr. Smallfield, with his nice sense of the poetic and his genuine feeling for painting expressive pictures, does not lay himself out for more important subjects.

The collection contains many other works, some by Mr. Creswick, Mr. Aschell, Mr. Philip, of the Academy; one by Leslie, and one by Mr. J. B. Pyne, which, however, do not call for remark as examples of these eminent painters. The ladies are in great force, with a small study by Mrs. Henriette Brown of one of the Sisters of Mercy; with a whole family of charming little studies of children by Mrs. E. M. Ward; the large and excellent work by Mrs. Hay which was in the Academy, "The Reception of the Prodigal"; and pictures of merit by Miss Edwards, Mrs. Goodman, and Mrs. Oliver. There are also a few fair examples by foreign painters, M. Duverger, M. Verachour, M. Verbruggen, and others, which make the exhibition very complete and interesting.

GUY FAWKES DEMONSTRATIONS.—Nov. 5, the anniversary of that awful conspiracy which was to have blown Parliament and the Constitution into the air, was commemorated on Wednesday in that peculiar style which has of late years become familiar to Londoners and probably to the inhabitants of most provincial towns. On all such occasions the Pope has naturally enough been the great hero, although there have been times when, on account of strong political feeling, other persons have shared his glory. On Wednesday his Holiness divided the honours with Garibaldi, and in many parts of the metropolis their respective admirers indulged in pitched battles in advocating the claims of their friends. The Pope, when he was made a "Guy" by Garibaldi, was knocked to pieces, in many places, by his Holiness's admirers, who were disgusted at seeing him placed in so ignominious a position; but whenever the Garibaldians proved the stronger party, Plus IX. (in some cases Cardinal Wiseman) was paraded through the streets, and eventually condemned to the flames. The American question was fully represented by the Gays, and it would be difficult to say whether Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis was the more caricatured. Both were surrounded by the obloquies which are supposed to be associated with their respective States, and both were made as hideous as their opponents could well make them. The dethroned King of Greece came in for some notice; but, as the circumstances of his deposition have not yet become very familiar to the class of persons who find amusement in parading Gays, no particular historical importance attached to the few scattered representations of King Otto. On Wednesday night, according to annual custom, the firemen of the London brigade attached to Farringdon-street, and the chief station of brigade in Watling-street, sallied forth in all the insignia of Guy Fawkes honours, some on horseback, some on foot, but all dressed to represent various characters noted at the present period. The Farringdon-street brigade had their figure mounted on one of the engine-horses, dressed most grotesquely, so as to represent Abraham Lincoln. The Watling-street device consisted of a man on horseback representing Garibaldi surrounded by his followers.

THE RAILWAY-BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.—The works for the construction of the iron bridge at Blackfriars, on which the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway will be carried across the Thames, are very rapidly progressing. A great many of the massive piles have been already driven into the bed of the river, and in order to prevent accidents which might arise in the course of the night from vessels running against the piles, a barge furnished with the necessary lamps is moored in the stream in front of these obstructions.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—These gardens have just received a valuable addition to the already wonderful collection of animals by the arrival of some magnificent beasts, the gift of his Majesty the King of Italy. They consist of two bulls and two cows, of matchless beauty and purity of breed, of a race of cattle little known in England. There were also sent over at the same time a fine pair of chamois and two ibexlike animals. All are receiving the necessary attention from Mr. Bartlett. The arrival of the larger cattle at this season is very opportune, as they will give the agricultural visitors to the December Cattle Show an opportunity of seeing to what perfection breeds from Italy can be brought. The King of Italy has, by a decree published on the 31st ult., authorised the establishment of a society at Florence for the acclimatisation of useful animals, many of which have been introduced into his kingdom. The present magnificent gift to the Zoological Gardens marks in an unmistakable manner his Majesty's desire to promote the important work of animal acclimatisation.

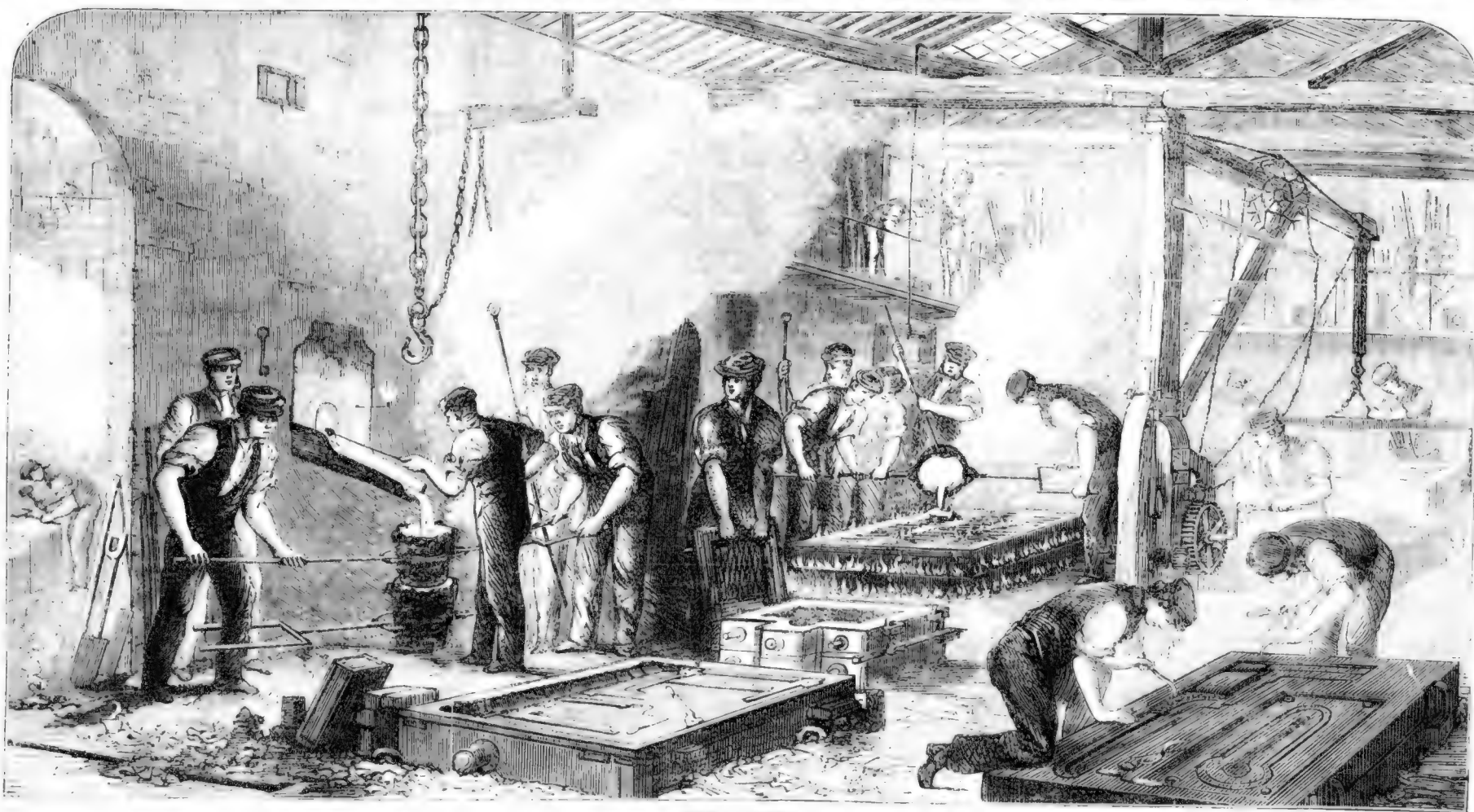
MISS NIGHTINGALE'S HEALTH.—We regret to learn that there is only the very slightest foundation for the report of Miss Nightingale's restoration to health. She is able to remove from one place of residence to another—a very few miles—once a year, but she is scarcely able to leave her bed in the intervals, and quite unable to struggle with the flood of correspondence and applications of all kinds which the report of her partial recovery has brought upon her.

A NEW THEORY ON SEASICKNESS.—Professor Bache, connected with the United States Coast Survey, in a recent article on the physiology of seasickness, advances the idea that this torment of ocean travellers is a disease of the brain, and not of the stomach. His view is that it is owing to the fact that the mind is not able to understand the varying motions of the vessel as rapidly as the senses feel them, thus causing a conflict of impressions, and a consequent affection of the brain, which in turn deranges the nervous system and produces nausea. As soon as the mind can conceive the idea of such motion as soon as it is felt seasickness ceases. The deck is consequently the best place for one suffering, as there the sight can be best educated to the movements of the vessel.

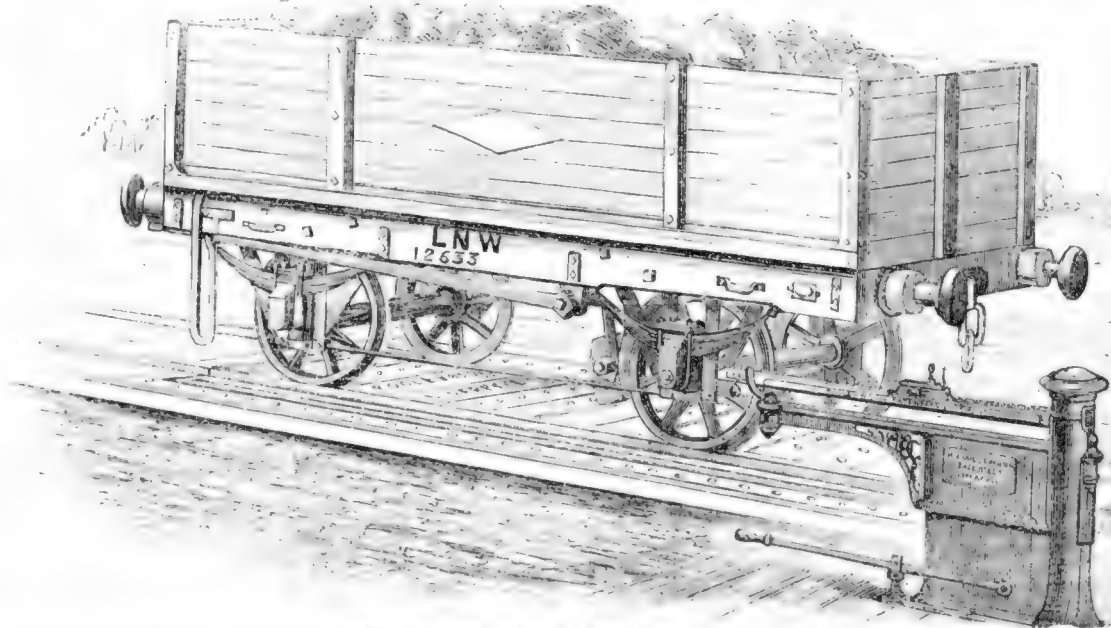
ALLEGED DISCOVERY IN ELECTRICITY.—A Manchester paper states, on what it considers to be most respectable authority, that a wonderful discovery has recently been made in electricity as applicable to purposes of the electric telegraph:—"Incredible as it may seem, it is said that experiments have established the fact that intelligible signals can be exchanged between distant stations without the intervention of any artificial conductor whatever, and with equal success, whether the intervening space be wholly or partially land or water."

CINNAMON GARDENS OF CEYLON.—The cinnamon gardens of Ceylon have long been celebrated for their beauty. They lie scattered over the face of the country at intervals, and sometimes extend over several thousands of acres. They appear like masses of laurel, or, rather, plants having leaves shaped like the laurel, with stems about the thickness of hazel. Occasionally a plant may be seen which, having been allowed to grow for seed, has attained a height of forty or even fifty feet, from the summit of which a view may be obtained of the whole surface of the cinnamon gardens, dotted with myriads of pure white blossoms which contrast brightly with the flame-coloured extremities of the upper and the dark green of the interior foliage. A good anecdote is told by Mr. Pridham in refutation of the idea which seems to have long existed among the vulgar errors of this country:—"Strangers cruising along the western coasts of Ceylon have enquired upon the notion of cinnamon breezes which they have professed to inhale many leagues at sea. This is a mere fancy; for, if all the cinnamon-trees in the island were barked simultaneously, the odour would not be perceived a mile from the shore, being far from diffusive; whereas that operation now takes place in particular spots, as the cinnamon becomes fit for the purpose, over an extensive surface, at uncertain periods and in small quantities. The fragrance in question, unless altogether local, must therefore arise from the immense variety of odoriferous blossoms and flowers of the white orange, lime, shaddock, white and yellow jamine, and, not least, pandanus of Brachium."

THE WORKSHOPS OF ENGLAND. NO. XVI.—MESSRS. POOLEY AND SONS' WEIGHBRIDGE FACTORY, ALBION FOUNDRY, LIVERPOOL.

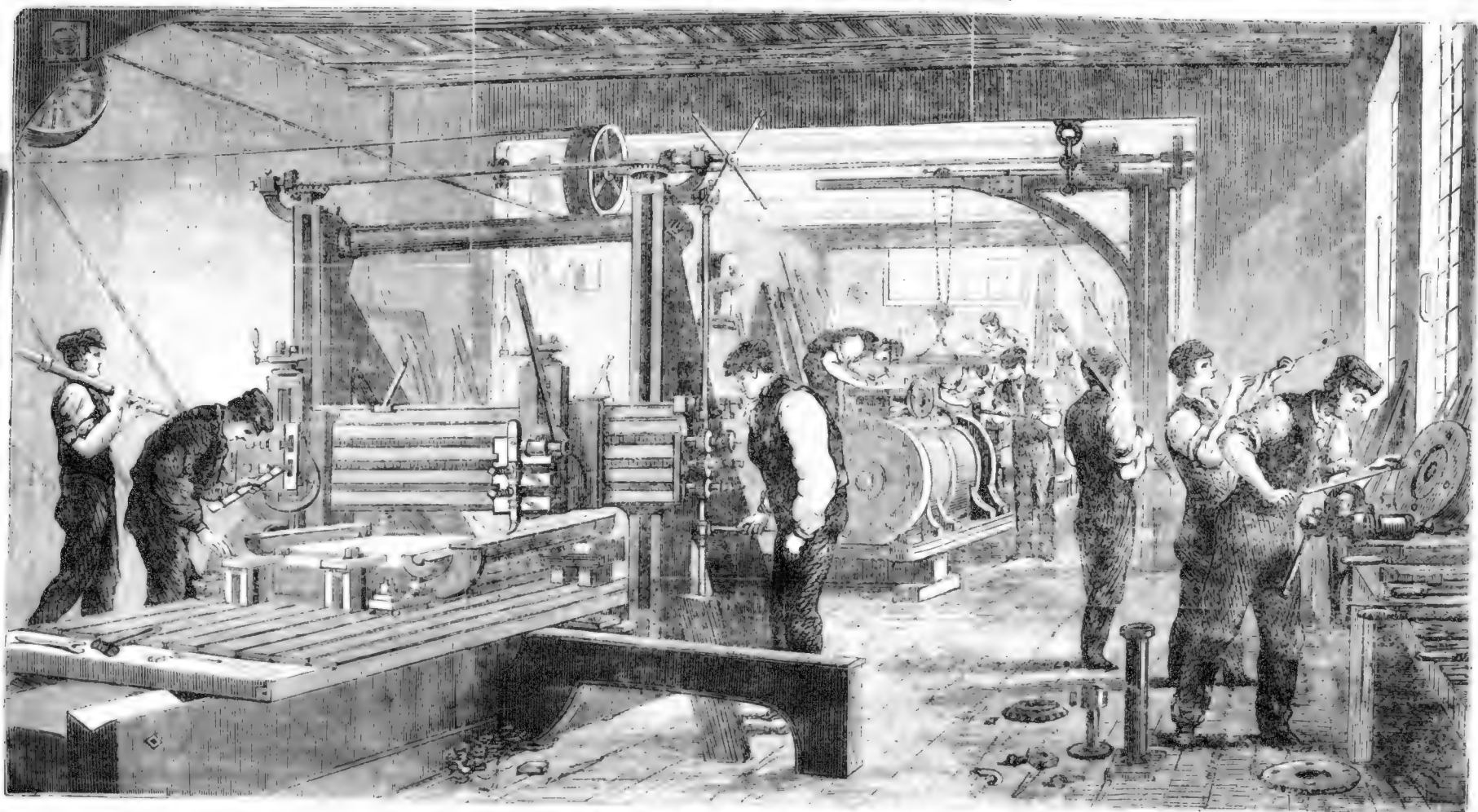


THE FOUNDRY.

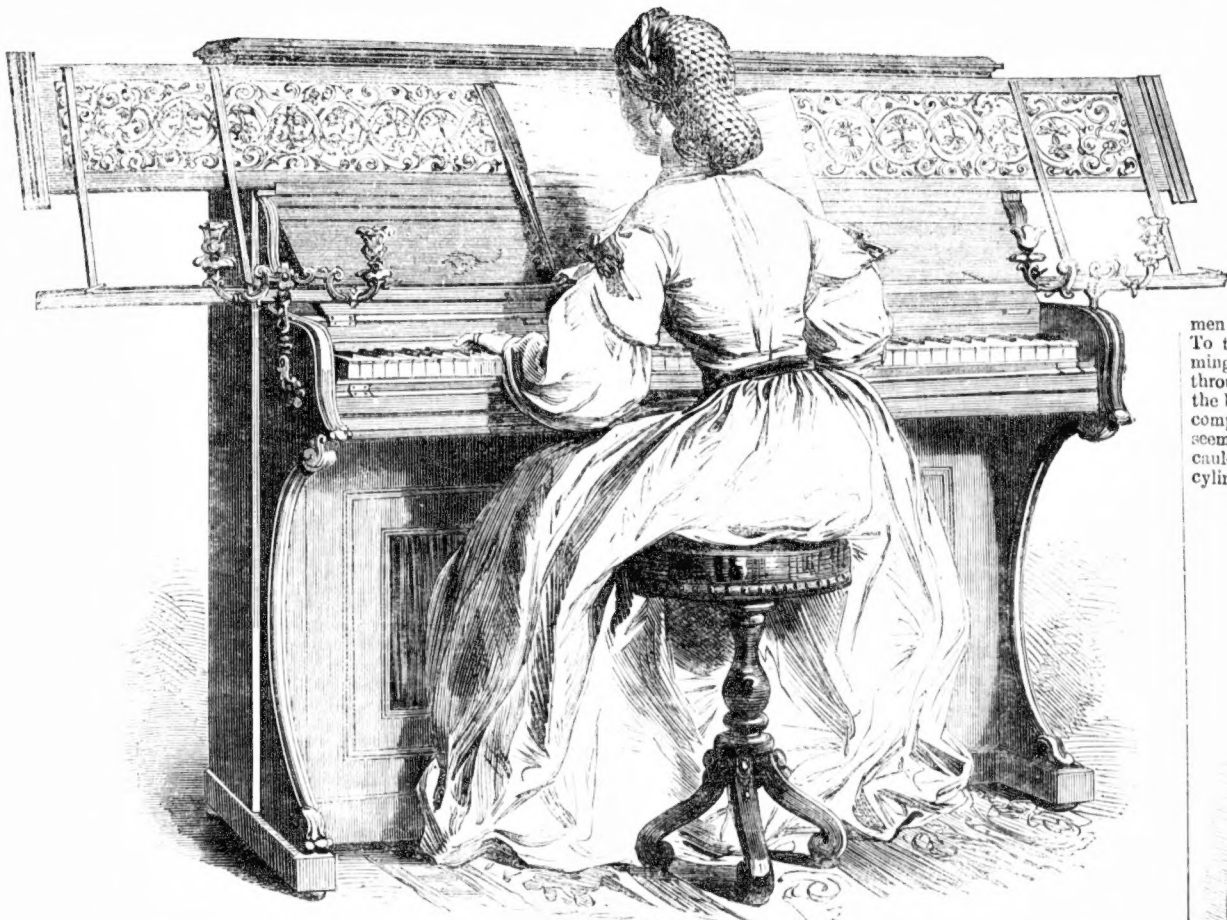


WEIGHBRIDGE WITH MESSRS. POOLEY'S IMPROVED STEEL-YARD.

years which ended in 1837 the possessions of the Corporation had been doubled, and at that time amounted to £3,000,000. There is probably no sight in the world which could give the visitor a more complete notion of the stupendous trade of Great Britain than those six miles of granite docks which line the shores of the Mersey on the Lancashire or sweep inland on the Cheshire side—than those enormous piles of warehouses which flank the docks and quays. It is to the magnitude of these emporiums of trade that Liverpool owes her purely commercial reputation, while at the same time it has become customary to identify her entirely with trade to the exclusion of her claims as the seat of several large and important manufactures. It is to one of the oldest of these, however, that in



THE PLANING AND ENGINE-FITTING SHOP.



MESSRS. RUST AND CO.'S PATENT TUBULAR PIANOFORTE AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

the interest of English workshops I am about to pay a visit. Passing St. George's Hall, one of the most magnificent, as it is certainly the most complete and comprehensive, of our public buildings, I soon arrive at the Albion Foundry of Messrs. Pooley and Son, which, established as ironworks in the last century by the father of the present senior partner, has several times changed its site, and finally settled down in its present position on the margin of what was once the old pool of Liver. Perhaps without sufficiently regarding the good or evilomen which is popularly supposed to attend the operation (especially when, as in my case, it is effected on a Friday), my first experience of the Albion Works consisted in being weighed. Indeed, the greater part of the business of this immense foundry is the manufacture of machines for weighing everything capable of such a result. From an enormous weighbridge, constructed to receive and register the weight of a loaded railway-truck to the finest balance for determining the loss of the precious metal in a light sovereign, machines of all descriptions are perfected in this extensive range of workshops.

The introduction of the platform weighing-machine into this country is almost coincident with the practical inauguration of the railway system of transit, and dates somewhere about the year 1832. Prior to this time almost the only recognised mode of ascertaining weights, of whatever magnitude, was by an application of the scale-beam. Some time previously to this, however, the platform weighing-machine had been so generally adopted in America as to have in a great measure superseded the use of the scale-beam for the purposes of commerce. This fact having become known, a patent was obtained here in 1834 for a machine founded on the American principle, considerably modified, however, and greatly improved. A large machine, being an important modification of this patent, is still manufactured by Messrs. Pooley on account of the facilities it offers for ascertaining heavy weights under certain circumstances. The advantage offered by the weighing-machine in the first instance was the great economy of labour which it offered in comparison with the older methods, this

economy being also combined with obviously greater accuracy of results. The vast increase of traffic introduced by the railway system of transport gave rise to a necessity for obtaining apparatus by which the weights of great quantities of goods could be ascertained with accuracy and dispatch; and to achieve this object Messrs. Pooley bent their energies and ingenuity with a degree of success which has resulted in rendering the weighbridge an indispensable adjunct of every railway-station in Europe, and indeed throughout the world. Since their introduction, and encouraged by the great demand which has arisen for them, as well as stimulated by a desire to render the weighbridge, and indeed all weighing-machines, as perfect as possible, every means which ingenuity could devise has been sedulously adopted at these works to ensure the widest adaptability and the most perfect accuracy of result. The extent and importance of the improvements effected in this way will be in some degree illustrated by one or two of the machines which may be considered typical, and which I shall see presently when I have completed my tour of the premises, the apparatus with which they are furnished, and the *modus operandi* by which the different processes are carried on.

In my ramble through the works, after leaving the saleroom, I am conducted to the draughtsmen's room, where, as is usual in all large works, drawings of the different machines and of their details are prepared on a scale large enough to work from. In close contiguity with this is the pattern department, an extensive and well-arranged shop, where the drawings are worked out to the full size in wood, and of the exact form which the metal is to assume in its finished state, but slightly larger, to allow for the shrinking of the metal as it cools. When completed, these patterns are handed over to the "moulders," an important class of operatives, who, securing the pattern, place it in the "moulding-box," a pair of strong metallic frames, having rims proportionately deep to their size, and their general surface being reticulated with iron bars, so that they bear some resemblance to a huge gridiron. The interstices between the

bars are rammed full of sand ground from red sandstone and mixed with coaldust; and the mould is completed in the manner already described in previous records of the iron-foundries I have visited. At the Albion Works, however, the moulding-boxes are of such enormous weight, some of them reaching twenty tons, that they have to be lifted by powerful cranes in the manner shown in our Engraving, which represents the interior of the foundry, with the prepared moulds in the foreground. It may easily be imagined that the casting of these immense masses of iron is an interesting process, but it is by no means easy to convey the striking ensemble which it displays. When once the moulds are thoroughly prepared the almost twilight of the foundry is suddenly superseded by the red glare of molten metal, which, as it issues from the open sluices of the two great cupola-furnaces in the yard outside, is caught and conveyed in iron buckets lined with clay by a large number of men who bear the fiery liquid hither and thither to the various moulds. To the ordinary spectator the scene is one of some confusion, not unmingled with fear for his own personal safety; but, at the same time, throughout all the rush, and heat, and glare, and the coruscation of the brilliant stars thrown off by the incandescent stream, the men complete their work without a flaw or break, while the mighty cranes seem almost instinct with life as they seize and swing the awful cauldrons full of liquid metal in order to cast an iron platform, cylinder, or crane in one solid piece.

STATUE OF EGERIA, IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
J. H. POLEY, R.A., SCULPTOR.

The cupola-furnaces in this establishment differ in one material point from those generally in use, the difference consisting in the application of heated instead of cold air to the blast, somewhat on the same principle as in the hot-blast smelting-furnace. This application, which effects a very considerable saving in fuel, is produced by an exceedingly simple arrangement peculiar to the establishment. The air is driven by an ordinary fan up two tubes to the space above the furnace, where an immense amount of the superfluous heat is thrown off by the flue. At this point the air is received in a chamber, where it becomes rapidly heated, and is by the power of the fan-stream forced into three descending tubes, and by means of these thrown into the furnace at its point of greatest combustion. This air, it is calculated, has attained a temperature of about 400 deg. of Fahrenheit before it is introduced into the furnace, thus greatly economising the expenditure of caloric in the fusing of metal.

In the foundry-yard, too, I have pointed out to me an enormous traversing-crane, which has a range of about 140ft. in length by 60ft. in width, and is capable of lifting several tons.

Around this yard are arranged the different shops in which the forging of the malleable iron, the trimming of the castings, and the fitting up of the various machines are carried on. In the smith's shop there are a number of fires kept constantly in use. In a shop contiguous to this is a beautifully-constructed and admirably-working planing-machine (represented in one of our Engravings) capable of adjusting with perfect accuracy a surface of metal several feet in length, and 5ft. 6in. in width, producing work of the greatest nicety. An equally interesting piece of mechanism is that which is applied to graduating and permanently marking the steelyards which form the indices of the weighing-machines. In the numerous large operations which are conducted at these works about 250 men are employed, many of whom, besides being skilful mechanics, have attained a considerable degree of education.

Having, as far as time will permit, seen the establishment and its various appliances, it only remains to examine a few of the more striking machines which have been manufactured at the works. Con-



MESSRS. R. E. SIMPSON AND CO.'S SEWING-MACHINES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

specious among these are the railway-weighbridges, of which we give an illustration. For the construction of these machines Messrs. Pooley and Son have long been famous, not only for excellence of work but for the many and important improvements they have introduced in them. Locomotive engine weighing-tables, although probably not so generally useful, are infinitely more striking in the peculiarity of their adaptation and the great accuracy of their indication. These are so constructed that they can tell with the utmost precision the exact weight carried by each of the six wheels of a locomotive. Another exceedingly ingenious machine is the "pile-weigher." This is used chiefly for ascertaining the exact quantity of iron required in the manufacture of "rails." The "piles" are formed upon a small truck placed on the weighing portion of the machine, which weighs it off with the greatest accuracy and celerity.

The railway-goods warehouse-machine was first introduced by Messrs. Pooley at the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 1835; and the specimen exhibited to me shows how greatly it has been improved in design, construction, and exactitude. It is, I am told, "dormant," except when put in gear, the weighing-table forming part of the floor, and incumbering no space. It is only by means of these machines that the heavy merchandise traffic of railways could be dispatched with adequate speed; it has, therefore, become the machine of the goods trade generally, not only for railways, but for general commerce.

In contrast to all these, which are bulky, and some of them very large, my attention is directed to the counter-scales, intended more especially for the use of banks. These scales are handy and elegant, have no beams or chains, and are so sensitive that they will indicate to the 1-50,000th part of the load they carry.

These machines are exhibited in the western annexe of the International Exhibition, and the apparatus for weighing locomotives is thus noticed in the official report of the jury, presided over by the Duke of Sutherland, to whom adjudication on the merits of inventions of this description was intrusted:—

"The locomotive weighing-machine is a great improvement on that exhibited by the same makers in 1851. Independent rails or tables for each wheel, with a separate steelyard for each wheel, are introduced, and these steelyards are so arranged that there is no risk of mistaking the steelyard which corresponds with any wheel. When an engine is placed on the machine, the whole of the steelyards, though perfectly independent of each other, move in unison, and simultaneously. An improvement is also effected in the mode of adjusting the steelyard by means of a fine screw at the extremity of the longer arm, by which the proportions of the steelyard are changed, according to changes of condition affecting the balance. The poise or balance is combined of a main sliding-weight resting like a saddle upon the longer arm of the steelyard, which shows the tons, and of a cylinder revolving upon the main poise, exhibiting the hundredweights and pounds. No loose weights are required. A third improvement in the machine consists in its solidity and the disposition of the knife-edged centres of the levers placed close to the extremities of the weighing-tables, so that the 'tipping' of the rails by the arrival or departure of an engine is prevented."

The prize medal of 1851 was awarded to Messrs. Pooley for the degree of excellence attained at that time, and the medal now given is only for new inventions and improvements made in the eleven years which have intervened between that period and the present exhibition, and must thus be understood to mark a satisfactory advance on the scale of utility attained since the period of the first-mentioned exhibition.

Amongst the large machines one of great size and power was constructed by Messrs. Pooley for the Corporation of Manchester. This implement was warranted to weigh with accuracy up to thirty tons, and on being delivered it was subjected to an extraordinarily severe trial. It was, under the inspection of the corporation superintendent of weights, loaded ton by ton and hundred-weight by hundredweight, till the thirty tons were piled upon its table. Burdened with this enormous load, it was left from the Friday night till the Monday morning, when it was found that the addition of a piece of iron 2lb. in weight turned the scale. After such a test it is scarcely necessary to add that the machine was pronounced acceptable. I am shown another machine in course of manufacture for the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. This machine is to weigh up to twenty tons, and so delicately adjusted are its parts that a single pound weight will turn the balance. Such nicety of operation, combined with such power, may justly be set down as a triumph of mechanical skill and engineering science.

MESSRS. RÜST AND CO.'S PATENT TUBULAR PIANOFORTES AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

AMONGST the most pleasant recollections of the Great Exhibition will be the display of musical instruments, and those charming half-hour performances which were provided by the various makers to illustrate the peculiar advantages of their respective pianofortes.

In every variety of shape, style, and quality of tone, pianos occupied a very prominent position in most of the principal courts, and it will be long before the public ear will have such another opportunity of learning to be critical or the public eye have so much to choose from in the way of exterior design.

Amidst the many improvements in both these particulars the patent tubular pianofortes of Messrs. Rust and Co., of 34, Great Marlborough-street, offered a striking example, and, as might have been expected, gained a prize medal, since both internal mechanism and outward form conduced at the same time to increase the tone and volume of the instrument, and to abolish those inconveniences which had never before been successfully encountered.

These pianos, which are in reality of the description known as "upright grand," are so constructed that the front recedes from the player, and at once obviates the difficulty which every singer accompanying him or herself at a pianoforte must have experienced—the check which the front of the instrument gives to the full vibration of the voice.

The happy invention of a telescopic desk front which can be extended beyond the width of the piano, as shown in our illustration, provides against the awkward contingencies of playing duets or trio with a piano part where the performers are frequently either huddled together at the instrument or too distantly separated. This simple arrangement enables performers to have parts to themselves, obviating the frequent turning over of the pages as must be done when two or three are playing from the same book, the two or three parts being, of course, on one page or opening, while each player having a separate part—their own only, and that immediately before them, the convenience must be obvious. Again, when there is only one player at the piano, of course the space on each side of the pianist can be used for duets and trios with other instruments; but with the extending ends there is comfortable room for two persons at the piano, and one at each end with other instruments.

To these advantages of outward form are added an appearance of lightness, and yet, by the method employed of making ends, cheeks, and brackets of one piece, real solidity is attained. The invention after which these pianofortes are named, however, relates to the internal construction, and consists in the introduction of tubes running parallel with the strings at the back, and intersecting the entire width of the sounding-board, in the front of which a series of sound-holes opens into the tubes, an arrangement which secures a quality of tone truly surprising, since there seems to be established a union between strings and tubes that produces an increase not only in the volume but in the solidity of the notes.

The additional improvements are a double action, which effects a remarkable precision of touch, and a soft pedal—in itself a perfect boon to those who study effective playing.

The old method of shifting the action for piano passages is entirely superseded by a mechanical contrivance which interposes a cloth padding between the hammers and the strings, so that the instrument is less likely to be put out of tune, and a real "piano" tone is obtained instead of the *tinkle* which is ordinarily produced by striking only one string. The substitution of the tubes for the ordinary bars is spoken of by Dr. Rimbault in his book on the pianoforte as the most satisfactory and philosophical mode of strengthening the instru-

ment, while at the same time they materially improve its tone. This opinion has been expressed by so many eminent musicians who unite in praising Messrs. Rust and Co.'s invention that the award of the jurors at the Great Exhibition is only an endorsement of what has already been acknowledged by at least equally competent judges.

THE SEWING-MACHINES AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

R. E. SIMPSON AND CO.'S PATENT.

If the engine for milking cows afforded so much surprise and satisfaction to the agricultural mind, what must have been the effect of that more wonderful instrument, the sewing-machine? Around Messrs. Simpson's and Co.'s stall (of which we give an illustration), where the agile fingers of one of the most skilful operators showed the capabilities of the new invention, an admiring crowd might daily and all day long be seen attending as well as they could to the explanations, watching the swift movement of the needle, gazing with wonder at the strip of gathering, sewing, plain hemming, binding, or embroidery which was drawn from under the magic feeder, but frequently unable to account for the mode in which the result was effected.

Truth to tell, this machine of Messrs. Simpson and Co., 116, Cheap-side, is a marvel of accuracy and simplicity, and seemingly more easily understood than any of the other sewing-machines, and much more easily adjusted for the different descriptions of work.

The speed at which the work is effected by these machines is no small recommendation, since that is one of the principal, if not the principal, qualification for which the invention is likely to come into general use. We never remember to have seen the various operations of sewing completed with such marvellous celerity. A day's work of ordinary embroidery may be finished in half an hour, while plain sewing or hemming seems not even to require the particular attention of the seamstress, who during a day can stitch upwards of 850 yards of linen. By a most ingenious contrivance the edge of the material is folded by a gauge attached to the table of the machine at the time that the hemming is going on; while "sewing on" and either large or small "gatherings" are also effected by a simultaneous operation. The arrangement of the shuttle and the fly or frame which carries it is so perfect, and the method of regulating the tension of the thread so simple, that an even lockstitch can be procured on both sides, without any liability to ravel or to rip out of the fabric. The various kinds of work simply require a change of needle and thread; and in the case of hem-folding, binding, and embroidery, the application of a gauge, which is fastened without difficulty. The operation of embroidery is one of the most extraordinary, and caused no little surprise amongst the visitors to the Great Exhibition. To see the piece of black cloth, upon which the pattern has been marked in a fine line of French chalk, come from under the needle converted in a few minutes into a gorgeous and elaborate slipper, dressing-gown front, or child's frock covered with crimson or gold arabesques, is a more marvellous feat than any of Messrs. Robin or Frikell's tricks of legerdemain; and to this display of the extraordinary facilities possessed by the new machine was doubtless owing the large number sold during the past three months.

That this sewing-machine will become more and more common even in ordinary households is more than probable; and Messrs. Simpson and Co. have prepared for this consummation in two respects—first, by producing their new invention at a lower price than that at which such machines are usually offered; and, secondly, by the very elegant form of their "davenport" sewing-machine, which combines a davenport (as its name implies), a lady's writing-desk, and the machine itself, in one elegant piece of furniture.

We have said that there are two means by which these machines will become popular, but there are really three, the last, but not the least, being the ease with which the treadle is worked by a very slight pressure of the foot alone—an advantage in which most sewing-machines are deficient.

MR. FOLEY'S "EGERIA."

THE recent improvements at the Mansion House during the mayoralty of Sir William Cubitt will probably give greater effect to the objects of art which have been placed in the Egyptian Hall. Amongst the art-purchases of the Corporation of London Mr. Foley's "Egeria" is one of the most valuable, since it exhibits to a great degree the peculiar excellences of the sculptor. Exquisitely proportioned and characterised by a noble repose, this figure was itself sufficient to establish a great reputation, and has found an appropriate place amongst the sculptures selected by the City authorities for the adornment of the Mansion House.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £128 were voted to the crews of the Institution's life-boats and of shore-boats for saving the lives of thirty-six shipwrecked persons and two or three vessels during the late fearful storms on the coast. The Hon. C. F. Adams, the American Minister at this Court, had expressed his satisfaction with the important services rendered by the Lytham and Southport life-boats of the society in rescuing eighteen persons from the American wrecked ship *Annie E. Hooper*, on the 21st ult. The Lytham life-boat had been towed out on the occasion by a steamer belonging to Mr. Wm. Allsup, who had been so gratified with the steam-tug's service on the occasion that he had since given positive instructions to the masters of all his steamers to forego every engagement when the life-boats required their assistance. The institution expressed its thanks to Mr. Allsup for his generosity and humanity. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote on parchment were also voted to Mr. Wm. Goldring, James Sprages, and David Farmer, being the crew of the smack *Perret*, for their daring conduct in rescuing, at the imminent peril of their lives, in their small boat 13ft. long, the crew of three men of the sloop *Cygnat*, of Portsmouth, which had sunk during a gale of wind on the Hampshire coast. The poor men had been exposed to the fury of the wind and sea for five hours. The silver medal of the society was also voted to James M-Millan, a mechanic, for his gallant conduct in rushing into the surf at the risk of his life and rescuing one man from the unfortunate ship *Geneva*, of London, which was wrecked during a heavy gale of wind on the Mull of Kintyre, on the 13th ult. It was stated that wherever the life-boats of the institution had put off during the late storms, being handled by able and determined men, their behaviour in the heavy seas had in most instances excited the admiration of their crews. Life-boats and transporting carriages had just been sent by the institution to Drogheda, on the Irish coast, and Tynemouth, Northumberland. The institution decided on sending forthwith a new life-boat to Fleetwood, on the Lancashire coast. The boat was to be named the *Thomas Chapman*, in acknowledgment of the great and important services Mr. Chapman had rendered for many years past to the life-boat cause in his capacity of Deputy Chairman of the National Life-boat Institution. The new obverse, representing a portrait of her Majesty the Queen, of the medal of the institution executed by Mr. L. Wyon, was exhibited at the meeting. It is in lieu of one of George IV., the first patron of the Life-boat Society, and is a beautiful specimen of art. The demands on the institution at the present period of the year continue to be unusually heavy, and the committee were yesterday compelled to order the sale of £1000 stock from its small funded capital. Payments amounting to £600 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. The proceedings then terminated.

LORD BROUGHTON ON THE GLASGOW MURDER CASE.—Lord Brougham, writing to a legal contemporary, advocates the principle that accused persons should be allowed to offer themselves for examination; he alludes to the Sandford murder case which has recently excited so much general interest. He characterises the agitation upon the subject as a scandal, and remarks that Jessie Mc-Lachlan would have desired to be examined, and that her sifted testimony would either have led to an acquittal or confirmed the verdict: in either case the public mind would have been satisfied. As it is, the woman has been convicted of murder, and, though sentence of death is not to be carried into execution, she has not received a pardon, though the respite was granted on the ground of the doubt which exists as to her guilt.

THE REV. F. D. MAURICE.—It is understood that the Rev. F. D. Maurice, formerly preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and very recently appointed Incumbent of Vere-street Chapel by the Hon. Mr. Cowper, has either resigned, or is about immediately to resign, his preferment in the Church of England. It is said the immediate cause that has urged him to this step is his opinion that the recent judgment of Dr. Lushington, in the case of the "Essays and Reviews," fetters the free thought of the clergymen of the Church to a greater extent than he imagined when he signed the Thirty-nine Articles. He proposes, we believe, to remain a member of the Church of England, to which he is as much attached as ever, though he can no longer administer her ordinances.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE libretto of Mr. Wallace's new opera, entitled "Love's Triumph," is founded on a French comedy entitled "Le Portrait Vivant." The daughter of a Dutch burgomaster is the "living portrait" of a French princess, or, rather, a French princess is the "living portrait" of a Dutch burgomaster. Indeed, she (the French princess) is so like her (the Dutch burgomaster's daughter), or vice versa, that even the audience, who are of course supposed to be more or less in the author's confidence, are sometimes puzzled by the resemblance. In the original piece an inanimate picture and the "living portrait" are introduced; but in Mr. Planche's operatic adaptation the burgomaster's daughter comes bodily on to the stage in one scene, and the princess in another, until—as both personages are represented by the same performer—one feels considerably puzzled at last as to the identity of the principal character or characters and inclined to call, not for the author of the libretto, but for the author of "Who's Who?" to explain to us what the libretto, with its princess and its burgomaster's daughter, really means. The most fatal notion to conceive in connection with this mysteriously-constructed but clearly and cleverly written little drama is, that the princess is, somehow or other, the daughter of a burgomaster. The hypothesis is not utterly absurd; but it is altogether untrue. The princess and the burgomaster's daughter are two distinct individualities, though they are both represented by Miss Louisa Pyne, who, as one or the other, is, fortunately for the success of the opera, constantly appearing on the stage.

The burgomaster's daughter—Theresa by name—is engaged to marry Count de Canillac (Mr. Weiss), but is in love with and beloved by Adolphe de Savigny (Mr. Perren). Adolphe, instead of standing his ground like a man, runs off in despair, like an operatic lover, to join the army. Before reaching the camp, however, he meets with some adventures at the Court, is introduced to Mlle. de Valois (the princess), is of course struck by her marvellous resemblance to Theresa (she is, in fact, as much like her as Miss Louisa Pyne is to Miss Louisa Pyne), saves her life at a hunt, inspires her with something more than interest, convinces her by the ardour with which he kisses what appears to be her portrait (but which is, in fact, that of Theresa) that he is passionately in love with her, and finally is enabled, by her noble generosity, to marry her rival, who to the audience appears to be no other than herself. All this is very provoking. Adolphe, in the eyes of the audience, is beloved by one and the same young lady throughout. Call her the princess, or the burgomaster's daughter, or Theresa de Valois, or Son Altesse Royale la Princesse van Groot, we always know her to be the same by her beautiful soprano voice and her exquisite singing. We feel no commiseration for the princess when she gives up Savigny without losing him; nor can we congratulate Theresa when, never having lost him, she receives him back. In short, Mr. Planche has made an important dramatic mistake, which is the more to be regretted inasmuch as his libretto is incomparably superior, in a literary point of view, to the great majority of such productions.

The part of the Marquis de Canillac—said to have been originally intended for Mr. Santley—is played very effectively by Mr. Harrison. Mr. Corri represents old Mr. Groot, Theresa's father. Mlle. Laura Baxter does all the operatic duties of a "model page."

The effect of hearing Mr. Vincent Wallace's opera once has been to make us anxious to hear it a second time, but not to enable us to give a full account of it. To form a thorough acquaintance with a picture so as to be in a position to pronounce a decided opinion on its merits may be the affair of a minute or of any longer period. To a person who can judge at all, a single inspection must be as good as a great many—simply because it may be prolonged indefinitely. But in listening to a new opera one has to catch the sounds as they fly; for it cannot be expected, unless the music be very impressive, and the memory equally retentive, that they will fix themselves on the mind's ear (surely the mind has an ear as well as an eye) all at once. There is no going back to a remarkable passage, except in the case of encores—honours which are generally accorded to the most unimportant pieces, the mere insignificant hors-d'œuvres in the great operatic feast; or, perhaps, we should call them entrées, those ballads that are introduced on all possible occasions, and which, like the notorious side dishes of the London pastrycooks, are all served up with the same sauce. There are, indeed, many points of resemblance between an opera and a dinner, from the overture, which may be compared to the soup, to the inevitable bravura for the prima donna at the end—which, of course, is the dessert. There are operas in which we could point distinctly to the soufflé, the pudding, the roast beef, the goose. Then, like a dinner, no opera is considered complete without the introduction of "wine, wine, wine," or "the glorious vintage of champagne," to say nothing of "punch," or "the porter-beer" celebrated by the young man with the baritone voice in "Martha."

"Love's Triumph" is a repast of a light and elegant kind. It seemed to be highly appreciated on Monday night. It was applauded from beginning to end, and to some of the dishes (chiefly the aforesaid entrées), the public insisted on being helped twice. After one or more repetitions of the entertainment, we shall take upon ourselves to speak of it in detail. At present we can only record its complete success, and, in a general way, the gratification which it afforded us personally.

Mlle. Patti has finished her tour in the provinces, and is about to proceed to Paris, where she will make her first appearance (at the Théâtre Italien) next Monday. That ingenious and fanciful critic, M. Escudier, informs his readers that "les jeunes gens de Londres" have organised special trains and hired a special steamer to take them to Paris in the train of Mlle. Patti. They are to pay five pounds each for the journey, going and coming, and they are to remain five days in Paris. Why not add that each is to throw five bouquets to Mlle. Patti, that they have sworn to call her five times before the curtain after each act, and that it is expected they will all lose their five senses before their return?

The Monday Popular Concert of the present week taking place on the day indicated in the title—which happened also to be the one fixed for the production of Mr. Vincent Wallace's new opera—a great number of the ordinary frequenters of these entertainments were of course not present. The Hall, however, is said to have been very well attended. Herr Joachim is engaged to play at the three next "Monday Populars," after which he takes his departure for Hanover, to direct a series of concerts at the Court.

A MODERN DANE.—A woman, while lately watching a flock of sheep in the neighbourhood of Lyons, was caught in a violent storm and took refuge under a tree. A short time after a branch was torn from the trunk by the wind and fell at her feet, accompanied by a number of pieces of gold. Looking up in astonishment she saw a hole in the trunk whence the branch had been torn, and putting her hand into it found a great lot of gold pieces amounting together to 20,000*fr.* The news of this discovery spread rapidly in the village, and every one was lost in conjectures as to where the money could have come from. At length some of the ancients solved the enigma by stating that about thirty years ago a rich landed proprietor residing in the neighbourhood had been murdered by his servant and robbed of a large sum of money which he was known to have in his possession. The servant was tried and executed, but he would never confess where he had concealed the treasure. Is this the stolen gold?—*French Paper.*

THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS AT THE INNER TEMPLE GARDENS.—These fine autumnal flowers are now in their full beauty, and will continue to be so for about another fortnight. Although they are later than in former years, yet, when we recollect how unpropitious the spring of the year was to their growth, the state of perfection in which they now are does Mr. Broome, the gardener, great credit. There are some splendid specimens of old favourites, and also of several new ones; that called "Nil desperandum" is most magnificent. The gardens are now, owing to the liberality of the Benchers, open to the public every day, except Sundays, and will well repay a visit.

NEGRO REVOLT IN ST. VINCENT.—The contents of a private letter from St. Vincent exhibit a very dreadful state of things in that island. The negroes have risen and destroyed much property, and threatened to exterminate the whites. For the present they have been put down by the prompt action of the principal inhabitants, but they are dispersed over the island, and it will be difficult to secure them. Her Majesty's ship *Challenger* was off the island, and the safety of the town thereby secured.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains an official notice that the Queen has declared her consent to a contract of matrimony between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia—like the Vicar of Wakefield we love to give the whole name—daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark. From other sources we learn that the young lady is coming to England on a visit to her future mother-in-law.

LAW AND CRIME.

Two men now lie at Newgate under sentence of death. One of them is Cooper, condemned for the murder of a woman at Isleworth. Of his guilt there can be no question. The other is a sheep, named Gardner, convicted of the murder of his wife in the City. Gardner strongly protests his innocence, and, although recommended to mercy by the jury, declares that any man guilty of such a crime as that found proved against him deserves to be hanged. Notwithstanding this, it is difficult to find in the evidence any defect upon which the hypothesis of the convict's innocence can be supported. In the first place, it is clear that a murder was committed—the fingers of the deceased woman were found cut to the bone, and the wounds evidently denoted a struggle. Gardner's counsel suggested that the cuts might have been inflicted by herself in her death agony; but it was shown that, although she was found with the instrument of death in her hand, this was not tightly clutched, but placed loosely between her fingers. The circumstances rebut the presumption of suicide, not only on physical but on moral grounds. There appears to be wanting not only the evidence of, but the incitement to such an act. The fact of murder being therefore apparent, the crime lies between two persons, one the prisoner, and the other his servant, who was indicted with him, but against whom no evidence was adduced by the prosecution. On behalf of Gardner it is shown that after the hour of commission of the alleged murder, but before this was proved to have been brought to his notice, he went about his business, calmly and in the ordinary way. Certainly, a sweep may much more readily conceal the usual physiological aspects of guilt than any one engaged in a more cleanly business; and, moreover, people generally do not scrutinise the features of a man engaged in removing soot. Still, it is unpleasant to hang any man who protests innocence of which there may be the slightest chance. It was astutely pointed out by the counsel for the defence that whoever had committed the murder "had evidently arranged the body for the purpose of giving it the appearance of a suicide, and that the prisoner had never once suggested that she had committed suicide, but, on the contrary, accused the servant, Humber, of killing her." This is a strong fact in Gardner's favour. If the woman were to confess, after having been put once on her trial, the English law could not again put her in peril, and hence follows a curious contingency. She might do so, even if innocent, and thus save the life of Gardner without exposing herself to danger. Her only chance of punishment would then be for perjury, and the legal proof of this would be difficult in the extreme. Such are the anomalies of even the most finely-elaborated of human laws.

Mr. Evan H. Greene was charged at Guildhall with having threatened to kill Alderman Humphrey. The prisoner had some time previously been prosecuted and held to bail on an accusation of having sent an anonymous threatening letter to Miss Burdett Coutts. The matter of the present charge was contained in two letters to the Alderman, in one of which the prisoner gave notice that he would come armed and slay his Worship. Thesecond epistle alluded to the "laws of honour and to an opportunity for satisfaction," and contained the following passages:—"The law of England will, I have no doubt, prevent the execution of the threat. I shall afford every opportunity that such may be the case." This unfortunate simpleton, therefore, while pretending to the delusion that killing an Alderman, for which, in all probability, he would have been hanged, would have set him right in the estimation of his friends, was nevertheless rational enough to afford every opportunity for the legal prevention of the act. He was permitted to wander into the world upon finding two sureties for his keeping the peace.

A gentleman attended before the Lord Mayor and announced that several bands of itinerant musicians were falsely pretending to be distressed cotton operatives from Lancashire. He had put certain questions to one gang, and the answers convinced him that they were impostors, while his persistence in his inquiries ended in a street row. We have no doubt that much imposition is afloat based upon the Lancashire distress. A day or two ago a fellow at Charing-cross had the impudence to stand presenting, without any credentials, to passers-by a begging-box with an inscription designating it as the receptacle for subscriptions to the "Ashton Committee." Another tried the effect of a frying-pan, tastefully suspended along his back by means of a string. On the outside of the pan was chalked "Nothing to fry." His scheme, however, proved more productive of hilarity than benevolence, and after an unproductive promenade from Westminster to Cheapside he gave up. Two vagabonds were charged on Wednesday with begging under pretence of being victims of the cotton famine. They were proved to be impostors and sentenced each to three months' hard labour. One of them was a well-known beggar, born in Westminster, and the other a convicted thief.

A member of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers applied to Mr. Tyrwhitt for advice as to whether he (the applicant) could be compelled to deliver up his rifle, &c., after having been dismissed from the regiment without form of trial by order of the commanding officer. Mr. Tyrwhitt, after reading the Act as to the volunteers, expressed his inability to interfere with the regulations. Unless we err, this matter has already found its way into the papers, where, if we are not much misinformed, it has been much misrepresented. We have heard, upon excellent authority, that the rifleman was dismissed from the Queen's in consequence of repeated irregularities upon the shooting-ground, ending in putting a bullet through the back of the marker at the butt. He received the benefit of a court of inquiry, which convicted him of gross carelessness, and was leniently sentenced only to a reprimand and to a few months' prohibition from the use of ball-cartridge. He was dissatisfied with this result, and on publishing an appeal to his comrades disputing its justice, and as it is reported, presenting himself in despite of orders at the butt, was summarily dismissed by the Lieutenant-Colonel, not at all to the regret of the majority of even his own company.

Two men were brought before Mr. Selfe charged with highway robbery. A foreigner saw them knock down a sailor, rob him of his watch and chain, and afterwards examine, in company with two other men, the proceeds of the robbery. They were proved by the police to be well-known and convicted thieves,

The sailor had gone to sea, and the prisoners were therefore only sentenced each to three calendar months' hard labour for "going about with intent to commit felony."

Michaelmas Term commenced on Monday, the 3rd inst. The Lord Chancellor entertained the Bench and Bar at breakfast, not, according to the usual custom at his private residence, but in the hall of Lincoln's Inn. The applications for new trials, &c., the reversals of verdicts by juries, seem to have been less numerous as well as less interesting than those ordinarily entertained upon the opening of the courts after the long vacation. Mrs. Cobbett, whose husband has been dismissed from prison in his own despite, was missing, as also her scarcely less pertinacious successor, Miss Fray. Their place was filled most unsatisfactorily by a Mr. Johnson, who, on applying to obtain a mandamus against Alderman Carter and Mr. Arnold of Westminster, and, failing this, to get the sanction of the Bench to indict Mr. Disraeli for perjury, was heard to the end of a long harangue, and dismissed without the required gratification of his litigious proclivities.

POLICE.

THE STATE OF THE STREETS.—John Paynter and Charles Thompson were charged with assaulting and attempting to rob Mr. Samuel Prior, gentleman, at two o'clock in the morning.

The Prosecutor deposed—I was turning into Cockspur-street from the Haymarket at about two o'clock this morning when I was suddenly seized from behind, blindfolded by a hand pressed upon my eyes, and thrown violently to the ground. I felt two hands at my waistcoat pocket, where my watch was, and I put my hands before me to protect my watch. In this I succeeded. The police came up immediately, and my assailants left me.

Jonathan Morris, a cabdriver, said he was driving along Cockspur-street at the time, and saw the two prisoners attack the prosecutor. Paynter lifted the prosecutor from the ground and dashed him down on his face on the flagstones. The prosecutor cried "Police!" very loud, and as two constables were approaching the prisoners walked away. Witness pointed them out to the constables, who apprehended them. There were no other men near.

Cross-examined by Thompson—"There was a lady in my cab. She saw the assault, but could not identify which of the two threw Mr. Prior down."

Two policemen proved that they heard the cry of "Police!" and found the prosecutor rising from the ground and the prisoners about five yards off. They apprehended the prisoners.

Mr. Corrie committed them for trial, and ordered the police to make inquiries as to their characters.

ANOTHER CASE.—Thomas Jones, a determined-looking young fellow, who was brought to the court handcuffed, and described himself as a costermonger, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with being concerned, with two others not in custody, in attempting to rob, with violence, Mr. Louis Hand, solicitor, of 22, Coleman-street, City.

Mr. Hand said—I was walking up Holborn-hill in the evening, about a quarter past seven o'clock, when I noticed the prisoner and another fellow following me. When about two hundred yards from Field-lane they came close to me and I passed them. They then got one before me and one behind me, and they continued this until they got by Day and Martin's, when I made a dead stand. They then passed me, and I lost sight of them for 200 yards. I kept walking on westward, and just before I got to the brewery at the end of Tottenham-court-road I saw them walking along, sometimes pretending not to know one another and sometimes talking together. It began raining, and I put up my umbrella. I crossed to near the Oxford Music Hall, and just before I got there I said to the prisoners, "Now, you fellows have been following me quite long enough, and have attempted to rob me once or twice."

Mr. Tyrwhitt—Had they attempted to do so? Mr. Hand—They rubbed against me two or three times. I told them that if I saw a constable I would give them in charge for attempting to pick my pocket. One of the prisoners then for the first time pretended to be drunk and rubbed against me. I pushed him away, and he again came up to me, and I then laid hold of him by the throat. At the moment I did so the other man made a blow at me, and a third person—a youth—whom I had not seen before, but who was evidently one of the gang, made a grasp at the pin I wore in my stock. The two then attempted to rescue the prisoner from my grasp. A mob got round me, and I appealed to two ruffians to assist me, but they did not. The prisoner then threw himself on the ground. I appealed to the bystanders to assist me, and a constable coming up, I gave the prisoner in charge. Prisoner—I did not use any violence towards you, did I? Mr. Hand—You hurt my hand, and you had followed me all the way from Holborn.

Mr. Tyrwhitt—I shall remand you for a week, and shall probably then send you for trial. It is time something was done to stop such attacks. I will do all I can to stop them. There will no doubt be a great deal of this sort of thing this winter.

BARBAROUS CRUELTY TO A PARISH APPRENTICE.—John Robins, master of the Gauntlet fishing-smack, of Barking, was brought up at the Hford Police Court on Saturday from Grimsby, charged with shockingly ill-treating an apprentice, named Joseph Rodwell, who had since died. A coroner's inquest had been held, and although the immediate cause of death was proved to be disease of the lungs, a warrant was obtained against the accused. The deceased was apprenticed from Hampstead Workhouse, and it was proved by other apprentices on board the Gauntlet that the prisoner was in the habit of beating the poor boy most unmercifully with ropes as thick as three fingers, lashing him to the windlass whilst he did it, afterwards tarring his back, and on one occasion after being flogged his back was covered with bright varnish. He was frequently kept without food for twenty-four hours, and became so weak that he would fall about the deck, and was flogged for that. They deposed that he was even flogged and kept for twenty-four hours without food when he was absolutely dying on their last voyage from Grimsby to Barking. The medical man who made the post-mortem examination said, although the immediate cause of death was disease of the lungs, he found the body covered with bruises and sores, an abrasion on one of the knees, and the body shockingly emaciated, there being no food in the stomach. The defence set up was that the deceased was dirty in his habits. The magistrates, of whom Mr. Barclay was chairman, having resolved to send the case for trial, it was stated that an important witness was not examined, and ultimately the prisoner was remanded, bail being accepted, himself in £100, and two sureties of £50 each.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

We have again to notice some activity in the market for most National Securities. Consols have been in great work, lower, no change in price since the 1st inst. taken place in the 94½ to 95½. The India Stock has been in great demand, and has risen 1½ to 100. Consols have realised 94½. Redoubt and New Three per Cent. 94½ to 95½; Long Ann 94½ to 95½; Exchange India, March, 100 to 105; 1870 June, 100 to 105, premium 10. The callings in Indian Securities have been by no means numerous, at about 97½ to 98½. India Stock has been in great demand, and has risen 1½ to 100. Consols have realised 94½. Redoubt and New Three per Cent. 94½ to 95½; Long Ann 94½ to 95½; Exchange India, March, 100 to 105; 1870 June, 100 to 105, premium 10. The callings in Indian Securities have been by no means numerous, at about 97½ to 98½. India Stock has been in great demand, and has risen 1½ to 100. Consols have realised 94½. 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